



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

Sir William Crookes
Died on April 6th 1919
but his discovery of
Crookes' Lenses
WILL LIVE FOR EVER.
N. IAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,957 號七十五百九千九萬一第 日三十月五年戌壬 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 8th, 1922. 四拜禮 號八月六年一十國民華中 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION
A NEW SPECIALITY
'BASS' LIGHT
SPARKLING ALE
PURPLE TRIANGLE.

Specially brewed for hot climate, "lighter than the well-known Red Triangle."

CALDBECK
MACGREGOR
& CO., LTD.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of **ELEY'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES**, 12, 16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportman's favourite powders—E. C. and SMOKE-LESS DIAMOND.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS & AMMUNITION STORE.
Nos. 5-8, Beaconsfield Arcade

A LING & CO.
19, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Glass Etching, Sign-Board and Metal Work.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging Undertaken.
Telephone 1219.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

16, MORRIS HILL ROAD.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 11 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 11 " "
12.30 p.m. " 1.30 " " 10 " "
1.30 " " 2.00 " " 15 " "
2.00 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m. to 11.50 p.m. every 30 minutes.
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " " 15 " "
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, 100, Victoria Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, and not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or Cheques or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1921 further Notice (All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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THORNYCROFT

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Shanghai Office: 10, Winkiang Road.

15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines
in Stock

For quotation apply—

SHANGHAI OFFICE.

The "Aeromac" Waterproof

The "AEROMAC" is the highest class coat of its kind, and no attempt has been made to cheapen it at the expense of its quality. The cut is perfect, and the finish a delight. The utmost care being given to all details.

\$55.00 each. A Cheaper grade at \$27.50 each.

An Army Officer writes:—

"It is essentially the 'MAC' for the EAST, as its extreme lightness coupled with its being ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF in devilish heavy downpours make it INDISPENSABLE."

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& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

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ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

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Tug-boats, Barges, Fast Launches, River Steamers,
and Motor-vessels.

Constructional Work and Repairs of All kinds.

Works (day) ... K.21.
Manager (night) ... K.633.
Secretary ... K.369.
Harbour Engineers ... K.604, K.622.

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

TYRES AND TYRE SERVICE.
UNITED STATES RUBBER
TYRES AND TUBES

New shipment just arrived Ex: S.S. "Saraga"

Size	Inch Sizes Fabric	Types	Tubes
28 x 3	Clincher	\$28.00	\$4.50
28 x 3	"	35.00	5.00
27 x 3	"	35.00	5.00
27 x 3	"	38.00	5.50
26 x 3	"	45.00	7.50
31 x 4	"	55.00	8.50
Size	Millimeter Sizes Fabric	Types	Tubes
975 x 105	Clincher	68.00	
985 x 105	"	73.00	
915 x 120	"	80.00	
980 x 120	"	82.75	
980 x 135	"	95.00	
995 x 135	"	99.00	
Size	Inch Sizes Royal Cord	Types	Tubes
32 x 3	Straight Side Non Skid	85.00	8.00
32 x 4	"	115.00	9.75
33 x 4	"	120.00	10.50
34 x 4	"	122.00	11.00
32 x 4	"	130.00	11.50
33 x 4	"	135.00	11.75
34 x 4	"	137.00	12.00
35 x 4	"	139.50	12.25
35 x 5	"	145.00	13.00
35 x 6	"	155.00	13.50
Size	Inch Sizes Nobby Cord	Types	Tubes
36 x 6	Straight Side Non Skid	180.00	25.00

VULCANIZING AND RETREADING

having recently installed

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE PLANT IN THE COLONY

SHOW ROOMS:
EDDIE STREET.

WORKS:
RUSSELL STREET.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BUSINESS OF THE PAST MONTH.

We have received from Mr. D. K. Blair, Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, a batch of correspondence relating to the subjects dealt with by the Committee during the past month.

ARBITRATION AWARDS.

The following letter was addressed to the Chamber on April 28th by the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong:—

Dear Sir.—I am directed by my Committee to enclose for your information copy of a letter addressed to this Association by one of its members dealing with the question of Arbitration Awards under the auspices of the General Produce Brokers' Association of London.

The complaint, with which my Committee is in full sympathy, states that the information set out in the award is much too vague, and I am asked to place the matter before your Chamber with the view to having representations made to the "Far Eastern" Section, London Chamber of Commerce in an endeavour to induce the General Produce Brokers' Association of London to give "reasons" for allowances granted under these so-called "arbitrations," on the ground that it is neither equitable to the shipper nor helpful to the trade that no particulars are given to show in what respect a shipment fails to conform to contract guarantee.

My Committee urge that it be most strongly impressed upon the G.P.B.A. that their methods are a hindrance rather than a help to exporters here who are anxious to ensure good deliveries as their buyers in London but who cannot take any steps to eradicate faults if arbitrators will persistently refuse to bring same to their notice.

My Committee will also be glad if you will furnish the Association of British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai with copies of the correspondence as it is understood Shanghai Shippers are similarly dissatisfied with the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the General Produce Brokers' Association.

Yours faithfully,

D. K. BLAIR,

Secretary.

Enclosures were laid on the table. The Committee of the Chamber addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Far Eastern Section, London Chamber of Commerce, bringing to his notice the need for definite particulars of complaint in Arbitration Awards made under the auspices of the General Produce Brokers' Association of London, and forwarding copies of correspondence on the subject including a letter of complaint from a local export firm regarding a shipment of Preserved Ginger.

The Secretary wrote:—"My Committee seeks the valuable support of your Chamber in urging upon the General Produce Brokers' Association of London the need for giving 'reasons' under these arbitrations, as unless definite particulars are given it is difficult for shippers here to investigate and rectify causes of complaint which they are at all times anxious to do."

It may be that, in some cases, the fault is inferior quality, and it would be a useful guide to shippers here, in instances, if the Produce Brokers' Association would give a ruling as to what, in their opinion, constitutes a fair average quality in respect of Preserved Ginger.

My Committee will much appreciate it if you will kindly take this matter up with the General Produce Brokers' Association of London and advise this Chamber regarding the result of your efforts."

A letter on the subject was also addressed to the Association of British Chamber of Commerce in China, at Hongkong and Shanghai asking it to associate itself with the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce in representations to the Far Eastern Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on the subject.

SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND
"ARETHUSA" TRAINING
SHIP—LONDON.

The following letter from the Secretary of the above institutions was received appealing for a special contribution:—
184, Shaftesbury Avenue,
London, W.C. 2,
21st March, 1922.

Dear Sir.—The Committee are face to face with the possibility of having to close down some portion of their work in consequence of the post-war cost of maintenance. To have to do this would be a calamity. The hope is expressed that in our hour of need you may be able to make us a special contribution. The Society's long record of helplessness and bereavement and girls has not so far been marred by any curtailment, and to save the situation the Committee now make an urgent appeal for special substantial aid. It is sought to raise £25,000 or, say 100,000 Crowns, and any gift you can make towards this desirable end will be greatly appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Any assistance which your directors or staff can send us will be greatly appreciated.—I am, yours faithfully,

H. G. COPELAND,

Secretary.

The Manager,
The Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong.

A reply was sent that the Committee of the Chamber had decided to make a donation of 10 guineas and a demand draft for that amount was forwarded.

WORLD TOUR OF THE BRITISH TRADE SHIP.

The following letter was received from the British Trade Ship, Ltd.:—
12, Grosvenor Gardens,
London, S.W. 1,
25th February, 1922.

Dear Sir.—In view of the interest you have displayed in our scheme for a World Tour of the British Trade Ship and the correspondence you have had with us on the subject, we wish to take the earliest opportunity of advising you that our Directors at their last meeting had under consideration the programme for the World Tour.

The Directors have given serious consideration to the economic conditions existing throughout the World at the present time, the financial position of many of the important manufacturing firms in the country and the very slight sign existing at the present time of a substantial recovery in trade, and taking all these matters into account and in view of their desire that the World Tour shall be carried out at a time and in circumstances which shall be in every respect the most favourable for the exhibitors on the ship, they have decided that the project shall be postponed for a time. In coming to this decision they are also influenced by the recently announced postponement of the British Empire Exhibition. It is hoped to despatch the Trade Ship in 1924 instead of next year.

We trust it will not be very long before we shall be able to approach you again in the matter when we hope we shall be in the matter when we shall be successful in securing your co-operation in the World Tour. Yours faithfully,
BRITISH TRADE SHIP, LIMITED.
(INC.) MARVELL HICKS & CO.,
Commercial Managers.

The following reply was made:—

Hongkong, 28th May, 1922.
DEAR SIR.—It is with regret my Committee learn of your decision to postpone the sailing date of the British Trade Ship until 1924 owing to the present world-wide trade depression.

I am to state that arrangements are at present afoot in this Colony to hold an Industrial Exhibition during 1924 and it is hoped that the Trade Ship will be in Hongkong at the time when the Local Exhibition is running, probably about October—1 am, Dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

D. K. BLAIR,

Secretary.

THE LATE SIR HENRY MAY.

Lady May wrote from Clare Priory, Suffolk, on April 5th to the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce as follows:—

"Will you please excuse the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce the anxiety, thanks of myself and my family for their expression of deep sympathy with us in our bereavement and for the resolution passed on the 23rd of February, 1922, which we greatly appreciate."

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL AND
FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A letter from the Registrar called attention to the fact that the appointment of Mr. G. T. Edkins by the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce to the University Council expired on January 31st of this year 1922, and asked the committee to be good enough to make an appointment for this year as from January 25th, 1922.

The Committee unanimously nominated Mr. G. T. Edkins for re-appointment. A letter to that effect was addressed to Mr. Edkins, who replied expressing his pleasure and thanks.

PROPOSED HONGKONG SHIPPING ASSOCIATION.

The London Chamber of Commerce wrote:—"I duly received your telegram as follows:—

"Proposed formation Hongkong Shipping Association kindly approach other Associations such as Liverpool and London Shippers' Association view obtain from them a rough information and data as to what assist drawing up rules and regulations meet local conditions and mail immediately."

I at once placed myself in communication with various bodies with a view to collecting information which would be of assistance to you, and am sending you herewith copies of the Memorandum and Articles of the Shipowners' Association, Liverpool, and the last three annual reports of that body.

At the moment I would only say that I am hoping to have further papers for you which, of course, I shall immediately forward.—Yours faithfully,

CHARLES E. MUSKAT,

Secretary.

The enclosures were handed to Mr. Sutherland.

MEMBERSHIP.

The following firms have been duly elected as members of the Chamber:—
Messrs. A. B. Moulder & Co., Ltd., proposed by Messrs. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, and seconded by Messrs. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.,
Messrs. Wright & Hornby, proposed by Messrs. Gibbs, Livingstone & Co., Ltd., and seconded by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.

DEATH OF MR. LAU CHU PAK.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1922.
DEAR SIR.—It was with deep regret that the Committee of this Chamber learned of the sudden death of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak yesterday, and on behalf of my Colleagues on this Committee and of the general body of members I hasten to tender to your Chamber, and through it to the deceased gentleman's relatives, our deepest sympathy and condolences with you all in the loss you, and Hongkong as a whole have sustained through the passing of such a distinguished Chinese gentleman, and one whose place it will be difficult to fill in

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"THE RIGHT STANDARD OF CITIZENSHIP."

AN ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

In an address delivered on the occasion of the American Memorial Day observances, Governor-General Wood, said:—

"We must constantly be on guard for our country, in peace as well as war. There are the Bolsheviks of war; and there are the Bolsheviks of peace, those who would have their country defenseless; and the one is no more dangerous than the other."

"The world is not at peace; there are wars on every hand; and war will keep recurring in this world until God changes man's nature."

"We must get back to the principles of the constitution, back to faith in things, faith in our country, faith in the church, faith in ourselves and our forefathers. This must be our guiding national spirit. The duty of service and self-sacrifice must be impressed upon the young; and upon newcomers, to the end that the sacrifice of our honoured dead shall not have been in vain effort. Not a liking for peace and war is the right standard of citizenship, and he who teaches the contrary is as dangerous as any enemy our country has."

THE BANK ROBBERY MYSTERY.

The police are still without any substantial clue to the thieves who robbed the Yokohama Specie Bank of \$45,000 during the holiday weekend. Not even a finger print has been found which may furnish a hint leading towards discovery of the robbers.

SPORT.

INTERPORT POLO.

HONGKONG TEAM FOR SHANGHAI.

Arrangements have been made for the annual interport polo match for the Kew Cup to be held at Shanghai on June 22nd and 23rd. The Hongkong team will leave for Shanghai on June 13th of *Empress of Russia*. The polo ponies are being despatched to-day by the *s.s. Kiang Sang*. The Hongkong team together with the names of the ponies are as follow:—
Mr. Fisher (1): Fash, Surprise, Tonic.
Mr. J. E. H. Bibby (2): Springer, Fighting Tight, Winterlight.
Mr. C. C. Boyd (3, Captain): After Dark, Ringwood, Despatch.
Captain Neville (back): Benjamin, Han River, Cream.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce & de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, in their report dated Saigon, May 22nd, state:—
The demand from Hongkong has practically stopped and prices have declined heavily. There are inquiries from the other markets.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to May 8th, 1922, is 440,337 tons against 467,759 in 1921.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$5.65 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for June shipment.

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects, we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period.

Properly fitted glasses correct eyestrain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit your glasses properly.—Advrt.

The Public Life of this Colony.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

A. O. LANG,

Chairman.

The Secretary,

Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

[Reply.]

Hongkong, 5th May, 1922.
DEAR SIR.—In reply to your message of the 4th instant I am directed by the Committee and all members of this Chamber, the relatives and family of the late Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak to ask of you to kindly convey to the Committee and the general body of members of your Chamber their sincere thanks for your very kind message of sympathy.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

IP LAN CHUK,

Secretary.

The Chairman,

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR DISPUTES.

Included in the correspondence sent us are the reports made to the Chamber on the settlement of the disputes with the Tally Clerks Association and the Stevedores. These agreements have been already published.

THE P. AND O. "EGYPT." FURTHER DETAILS OF RECENT DISASTER.

Papers from India give more details of the disaster which resulted in the loss of the P. & O. liner *Egypt* off Brest. These amplify the messages which have already appeared here:—

May 22nd.

A Paris message says details of the sinking of the *Egypt* are published in the *Latino*. The account shows that the breaking of ropes when one lifeboat was being launched caused the occupants to be thrown into the sea, while a falling boat killed swimmers. The ship's painter, though unable to swim, heroically surrendered his lifebelt to a woman who had not got one. Dr. Brenner of the *Egypt*, who is amongst those who have been drowned, clung to a plank with the second officer, until exhausted. A passenger by name Hatters was an expert diver, and the chief engineer, who was also drowned, it is believed that the *Egypt* carried £800,000 worth of specie.

Newspaper comments and reports on the behaviour of the lascars on the *Egypt* show a division of opinion. While the *Daily News* declares that the case against carrying lascars aboard large steamers seems to be quite decisive the *Latino* states that the stories are so conflicting that judgment must be suspended pending the strictest investigation. Anyhow, there is not yet sufficient evidence to justify the unrestrained condemnation which has been conspicuous in some quarters, while there is still less to justify the hasty demand for the disappearance of all lascars crews from British ships. Possibly later information will confirm the worst stories, but if it will compare unfavourably with the good conduct of lascars crews in British ships during the great war.

May 23rd.

Their Majesties have telegraphed to Lord Incheape from Aldershot deeply regretting the sinking of the *Egypt* by which many valuable lives have been lost, and sympathizing with the relatives and friends of the victims.

THE MAILS ON BOARD.

The Postmaster-General announces that the *Egypt* would have embarked letter and newspaper mails at Marseilles. The only letter mails on board were a few bags for Gibraltar, including some for the Fleet. The *Egypt* carried a week's parcel mail for Gibraltar, Cyprus, Morocco, Egypt, Palestine, Somaliland, Aden, India, Iraq, Persia, Seychelles, Ceylon, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

A Malta message says: The P. & O. steamer *Palermo*, en route for Port Said from Malta, has been ordered by wireless to proceed to Marseilles to pick up the *Egypt's* intended mails for conveyance to Bombay.

It is authoritatively pointed out that the sensational reports regarding the conduct of the lascars on board the *Egypt* should be treated with great reserve as the biased statements of untrained observers. An official statement on the subject is still awaited.

May 23rd.

A Paris message describes an interview with a representative of the *Matin* in which Captain Collyer, Commander of the *Egypt*, declared that all precautions had been taken to avoid the collision. The *Egypt's* system never ceased. The fog was so thick that it was quite possible that the French captain did not hear it. The officers of the *Egypt* did their duty. The Usant authorities reported that the fog was so thick that they had been living in utter darkness for three days. The whole island was covered with an opaque veil. Lighthouses to the north were keeping their systems going continually. Usant is at present a real "island of terror." The wireless installation is continually receiving anxious enquiries from ships in the vicinity.

Paris papers continue to publish details of the disaster. They state that some of the boats were overloaded and foundered dragging down many sailors. There were also hand to hand struggles round the floating wreckage. The municipality of Brest has given a thousand francs and the Chamber of Commerce has given five hundred to relieve the lascars, while a public subscription has been opened.

SALVAGE IMPOSSIBLE.

May 24th.

Interviewed with regard to the prospects of salvaging the *Egypt*, Commander Sir Frederick Young said it would be impossible to lift the *Egypt* from a depth of sixty fathoms.

The species might be possible but the chances of success were extremely doubtful. In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Thomas asked whether the Board of Trade had any information that the lascars on the *Egypt* panicked and prevented with revolvers the women from taking to the lifeboats and whether he would take steps to prevent lascars on passenger steamers carrying firearms. Mr. Baldwin said he had no information at present beyond what appeared in the press but he was ordering a formal investigation to be made.

Replying to Mr. Mills, Mr. Baldwin said the Board of Trade had not yet received any reports from ships' captains who had received wireless S.O.S. from the *Egypt* stating they had been unable to obtain details of the *Egypt's* latitude and longitude. Reports on the subject were being obtained. The *Egypt* carried three fully qualified operators. Mr. Mills asked an enquiry as to the statement that there was only one qualified wireless operator on the steamer *Titan* and that he was off duty till two hours after the accident and that knowledge of the disaster would have been available earlier had a qualified wireless operator been on duty. Mr. Baldwin said every relevant question must be fully investigated.

Bombay, May 24th.

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Company have received a telegram from the managing director of the P. & O. Company that the following passengers who were booked to Bombay were unfortunately missing from the *Egypt*: Miss V. M. Eyer, Miss L. Glough, Mr. D. Keith, Mrs. Keith, Miss E. H. Monelle and Mrs. H. L. Sibby.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE MACAO AFFAIR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Joy bells pealed and bonfires blazed, etc. Such was the opening paragraph of a certain chapter in the history books of our childhood. The reports, however, is several of the papers connected with the recent deplorable incident at Macao can hardly be accepted so truthfully as the recorded incidents in connection with the coronation of "good Queen Bess." They were "shot down like quails" is quite a lofty flight above the reality. What authority they informant had, I know not; but this I do know, that the assertion is absolutely gratuitous and utterly devoid of truth and fact. It is precisely the stuff which breeds class hatred and racial prejudice, and gives rise to social and economic disorders with which we are quite familiar. Such assertion is too sad to be amusing and it is highly surprising, not to say shocking, that the papers should find their space to vain speculations. No paper should serve as a vent for the vapourings of distorted minds. (The difficulty in such cases is to discover which mind is distorted.—Ed.)

As the only impartial witness actually present during the whole conflict I beg the courtesy of the medium of your columns for a few remarks. The account as recorded in the *Telegraph* is in substance correct; hence it serves no purpose for me to recount the incident. I had the pleasure of meeting the special representative sent over for the purpose of getting this facts. If the other papers had followed the same policy we should have been spared all the unparliamentary mistakes that had crept into their accounts. [The *Telegraph* published the "quail" statement, which by the way, was made by a Portuguese resident of Macao.] I yield to none in my esteem and admiration of the Chinese as a people, but in justice I must say that they have only themselves to blame for this deplorable incident.

I think more harm than good has been done by placing the origin of the incident under a veil. The "indecent assault" was but the *touch in play* of the breast of a girl of eighteen by an African soldier. The Colony has been labouring under a general strike ever since the incident. Many continue to leave daily. The patients of the Hospital of St. Raphael are composed mainly of Chinese. There are at present about 50 Chinese patients in it. These were left without a cook or a servant. What does the *Canton Times* think of this?

The Portuguese have risen to the occasion. "Capable bakers, butchers, etc., were found among the soldiers. Wives and daughters have proved their worth as cooks." Only the poor bachelors found themselves "sold." Nevertheless they found asylums in the homes of their more fortunate friends but they have to earn their food in the sweat of their brow as "Boys" and "Jack of all trades."

There is a tendency on the part of the editor of a certain paper and of some gentlemen to belittle the Portuguese as a race and launch their criticisms and attacks on them whenever they find a loophole but this Press and agitators may talk about the ignorant Portuguese, their low wages and cheap mode of living, their narrowness and superstitions, nevertheless it is the much despised and calumniated Portuguese, to whom Hongkong owes, in a very large measure, her stupendous growth. These good people, God-fearing and law-abiding, have come to our shores, bringing with them from their dear fatherland and Macao, not gold or silver, but something better, because more useful and necessary. They have come with their innate honesty, their frugality and industry, their strong hearts and willing hands. In season and out of season, early and late, they have worked and toiled away and wonderful have been the results.

In civic and social life the Portuguese are not to be despised. From their dislike of singularity and "deep-seated love of justice and unity, they have freely taken their place in the rank and file of our British citizenship. Adapting themselves to our ways and customs, they are foreigners only in the blood that runs in their veins and in the love they gratefully bear the land that holds their fathers' graves. With their magnificent benevolent societies and charitable organizations they are truly a power for good and great indeed is the service they render the Colony. In them the helpless widow ever finds sure refuge and the walling orphan a true friend and solid comfort. Among them paupers are not to be found and the indolent are despised as a menace to society and a peril to the race. Since the dim days of the citation of the Colony of Hongkong the Portuguese have been in our midst, and let it be said to their honour that the Hongkong galleys have never once been stained with their blood.

Religiously they are not the least among the children of the Catholic Church. Ever since the bright dawn of Christianity they have distinguished themselves by their zeal for God's glory and by generosity to the faith. Not content with treasuring in their own hearts the faith of Christ the noble sons of Portugal ventured forth across the dark, unknown and untraversed seas to carry the light of religion and the glad tidings of redemption to nations that sat in the darkness and in the shadows of death. Macao in China, Goa in India, the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE GAGE STREET HOUSE COLLAPSE.

CONTRACTOR AND FOREMAN COMMITTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Two of the four defendants in the Gage Street House collapse case were yesterday committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter. The other two defendants were discharged.

The hearing of the case has been a protracted one and a large number of witnesses for the prosecution were called by Mr. H. K. Holmes, the Acting Crown Solicitor, and no fewer than seven afternoons have been occupied in hearing the evidence. No evidence for the defence was offered, and Mr. A. E. Hall informed the Magistrate, Mr. Fraser, yesterday afternoon that he reserved his defence. At the Criminal Sessions he hoped to be in a position to prove that the contractors took every precaution in carrying out the demolition work.

Mr. Holmes, in addressing the Magistrate at the conclusion of the evidence, said that he could not help thinking that at least two of the witnesses were if not exactly hostile, decidedly unsatisfactory in assisting the case for the prosecution. These two witnesses—women coolies who were working in the house at the time of the collapse—had made a written statement, which was helpful to the prosecution, but in the box they were hostile. It was a matter for the jury to decide whether the women were telling the truth, or only half the truth or making up a story. He was not aware, until late in the case, what line Mr. Hall proposed to take for the defence, but he now understood that evidence would be produced at the trial that shorings were used in supporting the balconies.

The Magistrate decided to discharge the second and fourth defendants as one was only the sub-contractor and the other was his foreman.

The two men who were committed are the principal contractor, who sublet the contract to the second defendant, and his foreman, who was responsible for superintending the operations. It will be remembered that the balconies of a house in Gage Street collapsed on the 1st of last month whilst in the course of demolition. One woman coolie was killed in the fall and three others were injured. The police allege negligence on the part of the contractors.

DEEP BAY MURDER CASE.

ALL FOUR DEFENDANTS COMMITTED.

The hearing of the Deep Bay murder case was concluded yesterday afternoon when the Magistrate, Mr. Lindell, committed all four defendants for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

The four defendants are smugglers of one family and it is alleged that they are concerned in the murder of two smugglers of another family who are said to have had information against the defendants regarding their smuggling exploits. The murdered men are alleged to have been trapped in Deep Bay on the night of the 1st of May. They are alleged to have been brutally murdered; their bodies weighted with stones and thrown into the Bay. (One of the bodies was recovered a few days later by a fisherman who hauled it to the surface with his hook and line.)

The evidence for the prosecution was of a flimsy nature and no fewer than 20 witnesses were called. The case has occupied eight sittings of the Court. No evidence for the defence was called, Mr. Hall intimating that he would reserve his defence.

Azores Islands in the Atlantic are some of the places visited and Christianized by the Portuguese navigators and missionaries long before Columbus left the port of Palos in quest of a short route to the Indies. The names of Magellan, Vasco da Gama, Cabrilho, and many others too numerous to mention, spell courage and enterprise, faith and love, progress and civilization. Verily Portugal was not the least among the princes of the earth. True, dark days have fallen upon the land that once was bright and great. Yet, she is still noble and strong in the things that she does. Thousands of Portuguese children have left their humble dwellings and turned their faces to the east and west, never more to look back. But wherever they have gone they have ever improved with their toil and sanctified with their lives that little spot of earth which human speech calls home and in the sweat of their brow they have eaten their bread. This part in exile has been a part of poverty—such poverty as is known only in the homes of the toiling poor—poverty which never lifts its hand or relaxes its pressure. But bravely and with honour they have borne the yoke and shouldered the burden. The purity of their lives, the faith of their parents, the fidelity of their wives and husbands, the bright faces and merry voices of their many children—these things are their gold and their silver; these their greatest blessing and just reward.

The real enemies of the British and Chinese nations are not the Portuguese. Yellow journalism, unscrupulous agitators, faithless people and childless homes—these are the stepping-stones that lead to the awful abyss in which are buried the grandeur that was Greece and the glory that was Rome.—Yours sincerely,

J. B. HUGHES.

Macao, June 6th, 1922.
"Yellow journalism" would appear to be of more ancient lineage than is commonly supposed.—Ed.]

THE BEAUMONT BANKRUPTCY.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION CLOSED.
A TRADE BOOM RECALLED.

The public examination in bankruptcy of Mr. E. A. Beaumont, trading as Beaumont & Co. took place before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross-Davies) at the Supreme Court, yesterday.

The debtor was represented by Mr. C. A. S. Ross; Mr. G. G. N. Tinson appeared on behalf of the Netherland Bank and the Bank de l'Indo-Chine; and Mr. F. G. Vaux appeared for Messrs. M. J. Brandenstein, of San Francisco.

Examined by the Official Receiver (Mr. G. N. Orme), debtor said he was 31 years of age. He came to the East in 1900 with the firm of Sander Wechs. He was then 19 years of age. He remained with that firm for five years and was three years with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. In 1915 he set up in business for himself as an exporter, chiefly of rice. He was then 27 years of age. At that time there was a considerable demand for rice. During the first year the price of rice did not rise much. He had a modest business, averaging from twelve to fifteen hundred caddars a month. About April, 1916, rice began to boom and he began to do a large business. His method was to purchase locally and to sell, chiefly to America, at a profit of 4 or 5 per cent.

Debtor stated that during 1919 he made a good profit. In October of that year he went home on leave, leaving the business in what seemed to be a good state. He started his import-business in June, 1919. That summer he received credit for rice for credit was partly for rice in the following year. Your liabilities were contracts on piece goods which you were unable to carry out.—Yes.

At the time you left rice was still booming?—Very strong.

When did you first find prices were beginning to fall?—About April, 1920.

At the end of 1919 and the beginning of 1920 you thought you were all right?—In a very good position, with connections all over the world.

Debtor told the Court that the price of rice dropped during the spring of 1920 from \$21 to \$16 in a few months.

The Official Receiver: How did it affect your business?

Debtor replied that San Francisco gave orders at that time. Hongkong bought, but could not ship. That market collapsed and this was the cause of the whole thing. It happened whilst he was in England. His agent in San Francisco let him in for a deal in rice for which he could not get paid.

The Official Receiver: Transactions were done without your knowledge?—Yes; they had full power of attorney, but for a big item they should have referred by cable.

Did you tell them to refer to you or leave it to their discretion?—I didn't leave any special instructions, but I told them not to speculate. That was a case of speculation.

The Official Receiver: Then you put your failure down to unauthorised speculative deals by agents here and in San Francisco?—Yes.

Replying to further questions Mr. Beaumont said the deal amounted to two thousand tons, valued \$24,000 (gold). There was also a bad debt of \$50,000 with South America over a land deal.

The debtor then told of his recall from Paris to deal with the situation and of his attempts to get credit. He was unsuccessful in Hongkong but thought he could get people in Shanghai to help him or that he might get somebody to come in as his partner. He drew about \$5,000 for necessary expenses to get to Shanghai.

The Official Receiver: Did not you communicate with your creditors?—I did not communicate, because I learned that the receiving order was made and everything was taken out of my hands.

The Official Receiver: You realised that you were responsible for the business and for the people who had acted for you?

Debtor replied that things overwhelmed him at the time. Now, in his sober thoughts, he could see that he should have come back. He got a position with the North China Produce Company at a salary of Tls. 400 a month, out of which he had to send Tls. 200 to his family.

Mr. Beaumont mentioned that certain Chinese had approached him, but so far there was nothing definite. He hoped to be in a position to make some proposals shortly.

In reply to the Chief Justice, the Official Receiver said the debtor had assisted him in every way possible and had not concealed anything. Mr. Orme said he had fixed a day (Friday) for a formal meeting of creditors.

The Chief Justice: I take it you have no accusations to make with regard to gross extravagance or anything of that kind?

Mr. Orme replied that he had put it to debtor, that the business was speculative, which he had denied. He came in on the boom and was not ready to meet the consequent slump; 1918 was wartime. There was a boom and it wanted care in handling. He asked that the public examination be closed.

Mr. Vaux asked for an adjournment. The Judge would not consent to that and Mr. Vaux then put some questions to the debtor who, in reply said that he entered into some contracts for the sale of rice with Messrs. Brandenstein in 1919.

The amount he agreed to sell was 1,000 tons. After receiving the order he bought the rice and intended to ship it, but the rice was seized by the Government and he could not do so.

Mr. Vaux: Did you know the Government was contemplating seizing the rice?

Debtor: We did not know until a few days prior to the seizure.

Did you offer this rice for sale to the Government?—No.

Did you sell it to the Government ultimately?—The Government seized it. But for that Brandenstein would have got it.

Mr. Vaux referred to a communication from Messrs. Brandenstein in which they claimed that he had made a profit of over \$31,000, and asked: "If you made a profit from the Government, over and above the price you would have received from Brandenstein, you say you are entitled to that profit?"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY MEETING.

MESSRS. W. POWELL LTD.

The ordinary yearly meeting of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., took place at the Hongkong Hotel, yesterday morning, when the Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede presided. There were also present the Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton and Mr. J. H. Taggart (Directors); Mr. H. O. Holt (Secretary); and Messrs. E. M. Raymond, J. C. Finch, E. W. White, H. Overy, E. W. Alderson, T. H. Parsons, A. V. Ward and H. J. Norton (Shareholders).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—Your Board are pleased to be enabled to place before you the figures disclosed in the balance sheet, which must be considered very satisfactory in view of the difficult year passed through. There is, I think, only one item in the statement of accounts to which I need refer particularly, and that is the machinery installed in the factory, which in the near future should prove to be a very valuable asset to the Company, as we can turn out first-class modern furniture quickly and at a moderate price. I have nothing further to add to what is contained in the report, and after its adoption has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer any question that may be asked.

The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. Holt seconded and this was agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. E. W. Alderson, seconded by Mr. White, the Hon. Mr. Montague Ede, the Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton and Mr. J. H. Taggart were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming were re-elected auditors at a fee of \$500 per annum on the proposition of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Ward.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Company followed.

The Chairman explained that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association with regard to the objects of the Company, and also the draft new Articles of Association of the Company. He continued: "With regard to the draft new Memorandum of Association, the existing Memorandum is one which has been in force in its present form ever since the incorporation of the Company in 1901 and your Directors consider that in order that the Company may be equipped with the increased necessary powers to enable it to keep pace with the times, and maintain its position, it should increase the scope of the objects of the Company as set forth in its Memorandum of Association with a view to being thereby placed in a position to carry on its business more economically and efficiently and also to carry on certain classes of business which, under existing circumstances, may conveniently and advantageously be combined with the Company's present business."

The Chairman proceeded to explain the draft new Articles of Association, and proposed the following resolutions:—

(1)—That the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this meeting.

(2)—That the new Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

These were seconded by Mr. Shenton and agreed to.

The confirmatory meeting is to take place on June 23rd.

THE TREATMENT OF APPRENTICES.

MAGISTRATE'S DEFINITION OF A "BEATING."

The question as to what extent foremen were allowed to beat Chinese apprentices under their control formed the subject of a case at the Magistracy, yesterday, when an assistant Chinese foreman, in the employ of the Kwang Sung Hung "Perfume" Company, working in the Company's glass works at Whitefield, was charged with beating an apprentice.

At the outset of the case the Magistrate, Mr. Lindell, remarked to Inspector Purdon who prosecuted, that foremen had a certain amount of control over apprentices, and, in reply, Inspector Purdon said that there had been many cases of apprentices having been beaten by foremen at the factory but the boys did not trouble to prosecute. The defendant, he added, was second foreman, the No. 1 foreman having "gone to the country."

The Magistrate: The only point is whether the beating was justifiable or not.

Inspector Purdon: The boy was badly cut.

The Magistrate (to defendant): How did you manage to cut the boy's skin like that?

The defendant: He was running away. The Magistrate: He was cut in the chest whilst running away, eh? You have a certain amount of justification for beating apprentices but in doing so you must keep within proper bounds. You can beat him on the back but nowhere else. How many apprentices are there?

To this query another boy employed in the same factory replied that there were six.

The Magistrate: Are you well treated there as a rule?

The boy: We are always beaten, but not so seriously as on this occasion.

The Magistrate fined the defendant \$5 and bound him over on a personal bond of \$100 for 12 months.

Debtor replied that the Government was seizing the rice and taking it out of his hands constituted a case of force majeure. It was a case of cancellation of contract. The public examination was then declared closed.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

STEAMSHIP "WRAY CASTLE" arrived from NEW YORK & BOSTON on 15th May, 2,500 Copper Ingots marked L.S.S. The above cargo, shipped to Canton, consigned to order, still remains undelivered in the Kowloon Godown.

As storage charges are accruing, will consignees kindly communicate with the undersigned at Canton as soon as possible.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Bateria, Persian Gulf, Continental America, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "SICILIA" Captain Jenkins, carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this Port on or about Tuesday, 12th June, 1933, at noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3.30 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 8th, 1932. (1110)

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

A FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND is intended to be declared in the above matter after the expiration of one month from the 7th day of June, 1932.

Creditors who have not proved their debts or claims on or before the 7th day of June, 1932, will be excluded from the benefit of the dividend proposed to be paid.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1932.
M. FERNANDEZ,
Liquidator.

G. R. (109)

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after THURSDAY, the 8th instant, the SUPPLY OF WATER IN KOWLOON will be turned on in the Public Mains during the following hours only—

Shamshipo and Pak Tsun Heung and Tai Kok Tsui—
7 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Kowloon City and Ma Tau Wei—
7 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Yauwatt and Mongkok District, West of Coronation and Nathan Roads and between File Street and Austin Road—
8 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Hang Hom and Kowloon City—
7 a.m. to 10 a.m.

T. L. PERKINS,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1932. (1104)

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

I WILLIAM NEVILLE CUTHBERTSON of Sydney, Australia, hereby give notice that in consequence of structural alterations also the practice of this Company to name their vessels after rivers.

I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "HALLOONG" of Hongkong, Official number 12942 of gross tonnage 1,999.23 tons, register tonnage 1307. 35 tons, heretofore owned by D.C. GLASS & CO., Limited, for the permission to change her name to the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by the NEW-CASTLE & HUNTER RIVER STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at HONGKONG within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong this 2nd day of June, 1932.

NEWCASTLE & HUNTER RIVER STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
W. N. CUTHBERTSON,
Attorney.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS LAMBERT BROTHERS have received instructions from the Executors of the late Sir ELLIS KADOOKER deceased to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1932, at 2 o'clock p.m. the following valuable leasehold properties in free lots.

Lot 1.—Rural Building Lot No. 173 a building site at Repulse Bay.
Lot 2.—Subsection 3 of Section B of Island Lot No. 1216 and No. 11, Balmington Path situate thereon.
Lot 3.—Subsection 3 of Section B of Island Lot No. 1216 and No. 12, Balmington Path situate thereon.
Lot 4.—The Remaining Portion of Section 3 of Island Lot No. 1216 and No. 46 Robinson Road situate thereon.
Lot 5.—Island Lot No. 2133 and No. 11, Roadwood Road situate thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be obtained from—
MESSRS. DRACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON,
No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Executors

or from
MESSRS. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1932. (109)

INTIMATIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of June, 1932, at 3 p.m., at the Office of His Public Works Department, of one Lot of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of CROWN LAND on the New Road from CROWN ROAD to Bowen Road and Wanchai Gap in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Cont. by Feet	Actual Rental	Upset Price
1	Island Lot No. 2133 and No. 11, Roadwood Road and No. 46 Robinson Road situate thereon.	100 feet by 100 feet.	10,000	100	100

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes ABC, QV, RF, RT, RU, RW.

TO LET—Partially furnished Bungalow at Cheung Chan from 15th June to 15th July at a reasonable rate. Overlooking Afternoon beach and commanding the finest views on the Island. Apply to Box S.O. c/o Daily Press Office.

WANTED—Englishman. Several years' experience in the East, at present in a Merchant's Office, wishes to join a similar business with a view to partnership. Capital available. Excellent Credentials. Apply to Box S.P. c/o Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE—"KOH-INOOR" Pencils, for immediate sale in gross lots. \$18.50 per gross, nett. Cash. Apply, A. Langridge, 16, Queen's Rd. Central.

OFFICES WANTED—3 rooms. Central Situation. Apply Box S.L. c/o Daily Press Office.

WANTED—Young Canadian desires Employment. Speaks Russian, experienced in Journalism, Surveying, Shipping, Import and Export. Excellent Credentials. Reply Box S.J. c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET—OFFICES, top floor, Prince's Buildings—Apply HARRY WICKES & Co.

TO LET—at Magazine Gap, THE PEAK, immediate occupation, FULLY FURNISHED Six Roomed BUNGALOW with large Gardens, Tennis Court, etc. On Motor Road. Apply to Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

TO LET—NEW EUROPEAN FLAT situated in Wantai Gap Road near Bowen Road. Apply to COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT of Basque de L'Indo-Chine. (1068)

TO LET—From 1st July, 1932 or Earlier if Required.

SUITE of 5 OFFICES, 2nd FLOOR of 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, Verandahs to each room. FACING HARBOUR, LIFT from the Ground Floor. Apply Box 760 c/o Daily Press Office. (760)

FOR SALE—LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 3 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown. Further details apply. **W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.** (485)

TO LET—NOS. 35 and 37 WYNDHAM STREET. TWO STORIED EUROPEAN HOUSES. Each containing 4 Big Rooms with Bathrooms, Kitchens and Servants' Quarters. Suitable for Offices or Private residences. Rent reasonable. Apply to—
COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,
Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. (1107)

FOR SALE—ABSOLUTELY NEW

(1) Two 30 BHP. Single Cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines. Revs. 250 per minute.
(2) Two 50 BHP. Two Cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines direct connected to 25 K.W. 115 Volt direct current (compound wound) dynamo complete with back of board field rheostat for each machine.
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KASHMIR".

Arrived Hongkong on June 3rd, 1932.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1932. (1094)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FROM NEW YORK

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"KNIGHT OF THE GARTER"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1932. (1096)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

(Operating for a/c of U. S. Shipping Board).

S.S. "HANNAWA"

ARRIVED HONGKONG, 3rd JUNE, 1932.

FROM PORTLAND, ORE. AND JAPAN PORTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by above-named steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery will be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Friday, the 9th June, 1932.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

ARNOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1932. (1102)

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE S.S. "RADNORSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th June, 1932, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on 15th June, 1932, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1932. (1103)

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of 5/- each (as announced in May and June of 1932), providing that they do not occupy more than 4 lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertised columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

SCOTCH WHISKY

still maintains its
pre-war world-wide
reputation—High
quality—real age.
and fine flavour.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

BIRTH.

McGREGOR—At Shanghai, on June 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. McGREGOR, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HUDEG-MEYER—At Shanghai, on June 1st, LAZLO EDWARD HUDEG, to GISELLA ISABEL MEYER, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Th. Meyer, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

BLAIR—At Hong, on April 27th, THOMAS BLAIR, for 29 years a faithful servant of The China Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

MORAN—At Changsha, on May 28th, KATE ANNES MORAN, widow of the late John Moran, Indian Public Works Department and Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Nanking. Aged 62.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 8th, 1932.

A BELATED REFUTATION OF SLANDERS.

A NOTWORTHY book has recently been published (Messrs. THORNTON, BUTTERWORTH, Ltd., of London) entitled "The Real Tsaritsa." The authoress is

Madame DENN, a great-granddaughter of Prince KOUTOUSSOFF, the famous defender of Moscow against NAPOLEON I. Madame DENN after her presentation at Court, was admitted into the home circle of the

Tsaritsa, and a great friendship grew up between them. Her study of the Empress' personality, habits, views, and life as she led it is intimate and illuminating. Here is the truth about RASPUTIN, with new light on the legend of his power over the royal household, the inner reason for the scandalous reports circulated concerning him and the Empress, and a grim,

outraging account of his death and burial. Madame DENN was the first person to whom the distracted EMPRESS came with the news of the Tsar's abdication, and she witnessed his return after that supreme humiliation. There are dramatic elements in the narrative of the early days of the Revolution; in the picture of life at Tsarskoe Selo while the Tsar and his family were under

arrest; and in the record of the writer's own imprisonment and adventurous escape. The interest of the book is intensified by the often deeply pathetic letters written to Madame DENN by the Tsaritsa from captivity. This revelation at first hand of the whole tragedy of the EMPRESS, as a wife and as a mother, and of all that led to the downfall of a great dynasty, makes, as the publishers say, a profoundly human appeal and is one of the strangest, most poignant chronicles ever written. The avowed purpose of the book is to defend the late Empress from the slanders which were associated with her name both in Russia and in Allied countries during the war and since. In a short foreword justifying the title of the book, the authoress, whose friendship with the Empress was long and intimate, writes, "I was not acquainted with the heroine of the film, the hysterical devotee, or the pro-German who, it is asserted, betrayed both her country by adoption and the country which knew her as the grand-daughter of Queen VICTORIA, and the daughter of a much-loved English Princess." The chapter on the associations of the EMPRESS with the monk RASPUTIN is exceedingly interesting and illuminating. Though Madame DENN saw a great deal of RASPUTIN she writes: "I only saw the moral side of this apparently immoral man, and I was not alone in my conception of his character," and, further on, she writes: "I can do no more than speak of RASPUTIN as I found him. If I had been a Rasputiniere, or the victim of an abnormal passion, I should not be living happily with my husband, and Captain DENN would never have countenanced any association with RASPUTIN if the latter had been guilty of immorality at Tsarskoe Selo. His duty as a husband would have been greater than his devotion to the Imperial Family." The Empress has been accused of contributing to the downfall of Russia by her association with the Rasputin, and Madame DENN expresses the opinion that had the Empress been less religious, he might have (from a worldly point of view) influenced his wife to have seen less of Rasputin. But "he made no attempt to interfere with her on religious questions, remembering perhaps how wholly she had relinquished the faith of her fathers to embrace his own." The picture Madame DENN gives of the Empress in this connection is that she was a woman of strong views on morality, domesticity and religion, and that these were subjects which she considered within her own province, and in which she brooked no contradiction.

In the references to the war there is nothing to indicate that the Empress was pro-German in her sympathies; on the contrary what evidence there is of her views in this connection, contained in incidental references in her intimate correspondence with Madame DENN during her captivity, certainly go to confirm the statement of the authoress that "the Empress was entirely innocent of pro-Germanism." "History, if not always just, is at least generous," says the authoress, "and it may be that ALEXANDRA FEODOROVNA will one day be given the benefit of the doubt, and allowed to appeal against the sentence which has been passed upon her." This book certainly raises a very strong doubt in the matter, and the pity is that it was not published at a date when it might have served to check the dissemination of the slanders.

His Honour Mr. Arthur Powlett Blunt, Officer Administering the Government of Weihaiwei, has returned to the Territory and resumed the administration of the Government.

The total value of money, clothing and jewellery stolen by the pirates who held up the steam launch at Ngokun, just outside British waters, has been reported to the Police at \$2,394.

When the Portuguese gunboat *Patria* left Shanghai last week to return to Macao, the Portuguese community presented a silver cup to the warship. The Portuguese Consul-General, Mr. Alfredo Casanova, and prominent local Portuguese were on board the gunboat to wish the officers and men a hearty farewell.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council takes place to-day. The principal business before the Council is the second reading of the four Bills introduced last week. The Government's reply to the questions regarding the increased telephone charges of which the Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe gave notice last week is also expected.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, with Mrs. Severn and her mother, Mrs. Bullock, who have been visiting Peking and Shanghai, are returning by the *Empress of Russia*.

As the large hall of the Supreme Court is being re-decorated and the smaller court is occupied by the hearing of a suit, the Bankruptcy Court was held, yesterday, in the third Court, ordinarily used as an office.

A thief, in attempting to escape from a house at No. 42, Kowloon City Road, on Tuesday night, fell from the second floor verandah to the ground below. His left arm and leg were fractured. The man was placed under a police guard and sent to hospital.

A Weihaiwei *Government Gazette* notifies that H.M. the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance in respect of "An Ordinance to provide for the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments in the Territory and in His Majesty's Dominions."

On an application to the Bench by Mr. Tinson, solicitor for the prosecution, the hearing has been adjourned until Friday of the case in which an ex-secretary to an ex-Civil Governor of Canton is charged with being concerned in kidnapping a Hongkong schoolboy, held to ransom in the interior for \$10,000.

One feature of the upheaval in North China during the past few weeks must be recorded with approval, says the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, and that is the entire absence of any real anti-foreign feeling. So far as we are aware not a single instance has been recorded where the Chihli or the Fengtien forces have caused any harm to the persons or property of foreigners.

Among residents who departed by the *Empress of Canada* yesterday were Commander W. Bowden-Smith, C.B.E., and Mrs. Bowden-Smith, Lt. Commander and Mrs. E. H. Stern, Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. T. E. Pearce, Mrs. W. W. Pearce, Mrs. A. Piercy, Mrs. T. R. Piercy, Mr. E. Des Voeux, Mr. A. Colbourne Little, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Grant Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Stark.

A Tientsin contemporary says:—A very successful sandstorm visited Tientsin on Monday afternoon, brought by a blustering northerly wind, and caused a general retirement indoors on the part of all who could escape from the streets. Parks were emptied of children and amusements, stores were without customers, and ricksha coolies made a few cents extra. The performance by Bonnas was kept up with great spirit until a heavy shower laid the dust for the time being. The temperature dropped 37 degrees within a few hours.

THE SITUATION AT MACAO.

A proclamation by the Governor announces that in view of the fact that public order and complete tranquillity has been re-established, martial law in the territories is suspended except in so far as a partial suspension of constitutional guarantees may be necessary to ensure the welfare of the population and regular functioning of the public services.

An order by the Military Commander removes the restrictions on vehicular traffic in the streets.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Return for June 1st shows a striking contrast with the return of the corresponding date last year. Then the water in storage on the island amounted to 2,117.67 millions of gallons. On June 1st last it was 552.41 millions of gallons. Similarly at Kowloon, on June 1st last year there was 352.50 millions of gallons in storage; on June 1st this year the amount was 49.30. We need the rain!

In the case of the island the water in storage represents only two months' supply. In the case of Kowloon there was not a month's supply in storage.

The attention of Kowloon residents is directed to an advertisement by the Water Authority, appearing in another column, relating to supplies, which are curtailed from to-day.

According to the United States revenue officers, there is a "whisky smuggling navy" as efficient and up to date as the "prohibition Navy" established by the Government to patrol the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES
(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.
NINETY MEMBERS FOR TWENTY
CONSTITUENCIES.LONDON, June 6th.
The completed election returns from all Ireland show seventeen treaty and seven anti-treaty candidates returned unopposed. Ninety members will contest twenty constituencies.INTIMIDATION FEARED AT
ELECTIONS.LONDON, June 6th.
Yesterday's nominations in the South of Ireland give hope that the elections will still constitute a partial popular consultation on the question of the treaty, though it is feared that intimidation and violence may nullify this.

Out of twenty-seven multiple constituencies there will be contests in twenty, returning some ninety-six members. The great majority of independent candidates, numbering about fifty, favour the treaty.

EARLIER CABLES.

PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.

LONDON, June 6th.
Surprises are contained in the Irish nominations now being received. There will be contests in Dublin City, Dublin County, and for the National University. The pro-Treaty, Mr. Darrill-Figgis, secretary of the Constitution-drafting Committee, appears as an independent for County Dublin, where Mr. Johnson, secretary of the Irish Labour Party, is also standing.

Alderman O'Neill, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Alderman Byrne (formerly a member of the House of Commons), both pro-Treaty, are standing as unattached independents. The Mid-Division of Dublin City has the full number of Coalition candidates. All the sitting members, including Mackiewicz, have been nominated for each of the Dublin constituencies.

DAIL LEADERS MUST FACE
CONSTITUENTS.LATER.
The Irish nominations show that, with the exception of Mr. de Valera, Mr. Stock, Mr. Finlay Lynch, and Mr. Bealain, every Dail leader, pro-Treaty or anti-Treaty, will have to go to the poll. Mr. de Valera, owing to the withdrawal of four independent candidates, has secured a walk-over in County Clare. Thirty of the present members of the Dail will be re-elected in six uncontested constituencies.

A "GLORIOUS VICTORY".

LONDON, June 6th.
Citizens of Belfast are to-day most cheerful, hailing the Pettigo affair as a "glorious victory," and are anticipating the speedy expulsion of the irregulars from their stronghold in the Belfast district, where the task of the British troops is more formidable, as the Belfast triangle is not merely more extensive but more easily defended.PREPARING FOR FURTHER
FIGHTING.

The base extends for eight miles along the northern shore of Lough Erne. An ancient fort situated at Donagall and garrisoned by the irregulars flying a green flag commands the town of Belleek. Belfasters claim that it is impossible for Ulster to exercise authority at Belleek while the irregulars hold the fort. Stout resistance is expected, as the defenders have not lost time in building sandbag defenses against pip-squeaks, which shattered the morale of the defenders at Pettigo.

NEWSPAPERS ANTICIPATE
HELICOPTER'S SUCCESS.

TESTS NOT COMPLETED.

LONDON, June 6th.
Newspaper reports of the success of the helicopter are apparently premature. Mr. de Valera, in an interview at Alder, said that the machine had not yet been out of the shed and would not be tested till the autumn. It was impossible to tell from the experiments with the model whether the full-size machine would fulfil the Air Ministry's conditions.

The Star, however, learns that, while the Air Ministry does not consider that the machine has been perfected, remarkable progress has been made in solving the problem of vertical flight.

AIR MINISTRY'S OFFER STANDS.

LATER.
It is officially stated that the Air Ministry offer of £50,000 reward for a successful helicopter is still open.

U.S.A. LABOUR TROUBLES.

RAILWAYMEN TALK STRIKE.

New York, June 6th.
The Railway Labour Board at Chicago has reduced the wages of railway workmen employees and mechanics by seven cents per hour and of freight-car men by one cent per hour. Four hundred thousand men are affected.

A conference of the leaders of the Railway Unions decided that each Union shall take a vote on the question of a strike against the reduction for its class. It is announced that altogether 1,200,000 men are involved.

LATEST CABLES.

EARL OF YPRE.

LONDON, June 6th.
On his assumption of the recently conferred Earldom, Field-Marshal French will henceforth be known as Earl of Ypres.

EARLIER CABLES.

TROUBLED EUROPEAN
OUTLOOK.DISPUTE OVER SUGGESTED
GERMAN LOAN.PARIS, June 6th.
The calming of the European waters is again troubled by the announcement of the postponement of to-day's meeting of the Reparations Commission to discuss the reduction of the German indemnity. Behind the postponement there is believed to be a deadlock between the International Bankers Committee and the Allied Governments on the subject of granting a loan to Germany, on which Germany's recently-promised reforms were made conditional. The bankers evince a disinclination to father a large loan while the present high figure of reparations prejudices the chances of its repayment, and France, as the largest beneficiary from reparations, does not consent to a reduction of her claims without corresponding advantages, the nature of which is at present not revealed.CLYDE ENGINEERING WORKS
REOPEN.

LITTLE WORK AVAILABLE.

LONDON, June 6th.
Following the ballot of forty-eight unions in favour of resumption of work, engineering works on the Clyde and in other districts reopened to-day, but comparatively few men were engaged, as sufficient work will not be available for the majority for two or three months.SOVIET'S ATTACK ON
RUSSIAN CHURCH.PROTEST FROM AMERICAN
EPISCOPALANS.NEW YORK, June 6th.
The Episcopal Church of the United States has cabled to M. Lenin a vigorous protest against the attack on the whole Russian Church in the person of the Patriarch Tikhon, declaring that the Christian conscience of America cannot tolerate such a wrong.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

FRANCE LIKELY TO PARTICIPATE.

PARIS, June 6th.
It is semi-officially foretold that the French economic experts will attend the earlier sittings of the forthcoming Hague conference, from which the Soviet will be excluded, but will not participate later when the latter are admitted if the Russians are unwilling to abide by the conditions laid down in the recent memorandum of M. Poincaré cabled on June 3rd and 4th. [M. Poincaré reiterates that the Soviet Government must acknowledge obligations in respect of debts to states and foreign nationals and contends that property must be restored to the expropriators who must specially be guaranteed against intolerable conditions necessitating abandonment. Referring to the question of credits, he argues that, as agriculture is the very basis of Russian existence, the peasants must be induced to resume work by being assured the enjoyment of the product of their labours. Summing up the Hague programme, he submits that this consists in drawing up definite conditions which Russia must accept, including a minute examination of Russian economic conditions.]

ROYAL WEDDING.

DUKE OF YORK IN RUMANIA.

BELGRADE, June 6th.
Dense crowds at the station approaches welcomed various Royalities arriving for the wedding of Princess Marie of Rumania and King Alexander of Yugoslavia. The visiting royalties included the Duke of York. The notability on the platform included King Alexander, who warmly greeted the Duke of York. Subsequently the Duke of York drove in the same carriage as the King. There were cheering crowds in the streets to the Palace. A constant stream of boats is arriving, crowded with visitors. A big steamer, with the Royal delegation and military band, leaves to-morrow to meet the Royal bride, while three airplanes will meet the Royal yacht, bringing the Rumanian Majesties to Dubrovica and will head the procession to Belgrade.

BANK HOLIDAY CRICKET.

YORKS BEAT LANC.

LONDON, June 6th.
At Nottingham, Surrey defeated Norths by eight wickets, Hobbs scoring 151 not out.
At Sheffield, Yorks beat Lancs by six wickets. For the losers E. Tyldesley scored 178.
At Southampton, Kent beat Hunts by 51 runs. For the winners, Woolley scored 188, Hardinge 139, and Seymour 112, while Mead scored 162 for the losers.
At Rauton, Gloucester beat Somerset by 125 runs.
At Leicester, the home team beat Northants by an innings and 67 runs. Sharp scoring 104.

U.S.A. SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.
The Merchant Marine Committee of the House of Representatives has affirmed the clause from the Government's Ship Subsidy Bill requiring that fifty per cent. of immigrants into the United States be conveyed by American ships.
(Continued at foot of next column.)FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

HEAVY FIGHTING EXPECTED

PEKING, June 6th.
Kao Shih-ping's following in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone have met with reverses and retreated to a point fifty miles east of Suifu. Their defeat is attributed to shortage of ammunition.

A message from Shanhaikwan says Fengtien positions were bombed by Chihli aeroplanes yesterday. It is believed that extensive hostilities are imminent.

Chang Tso-lin is reported to have assumed the title of Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Defence Force.

HELP FOR LI LICH-CHUN.

HANKOW, June 6th.

It is reliably reported that Chen Chiao has severed his connection with Chang Heng-ti and set up an independent Government at Chungchow. Chen Chiao is acting with Li Lich-chun and is now recruiting new forces with a view to rendering assistance to Li Lich-chun in his advance against the North.

SEVENTY MINOR OFFICIALS
DISMISSED.

PEKING, June 6th.

As a result of yesterday's order, over seventy minor officials of the Ministry of Justice have been dismissed. The striking staff of the Ministry of Interior have now all resumed work.

LI YUAN-HUNG WILL PROCEED
TO PEKING.

PEKING, June 7th.

General Wu Peifu and General Tiao Kun wired through Reuters to Peking yesterday morning that Li Yuan-hung will doubtless proceed to Peking and assume the Presidency, but he must first satisfy himself regarding the legality of his reinstatement.

CONSOLIDATION OF GOVERNMENT
DEBTS.

One of the first things to be taken up after Li Yuan-hung's assumption of office will be the consolidation of big Government debts. When this is launched other smaller obligations will be grouped similarly with the object of funding. Thus the Government and people would know exactly where the country stood, and it will be possible to strike a balance between revenue and expenditure.

A PURER POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE

General Tiao Kun said that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had stated that Hsiao Shing-hang's presidency was illegal, adding that he (Sun Yat-sen) would retire if Hsiao Ching-hang did the same, but Sun Yat-sen now declared that he is the only legal President. They were both hopeful regarding the future and determined that the country should have a fair chance of rehabilitation with the introduction of a purer political atmosphere. There had been so much dishonesty and such a lot of corruption that the people demanded a thorough cleansing.

(Continued on next column.)

HENRY FORD CANDIDATE
FOR PRESIDENCY.

WON'T SPEND MONEY.

DETROIT, June 6th.
It is stated that Mr. Henry Ford has privately intimated that he would be willing to stand for the Presidency if the people of the United States desired, but he will not spend any money to bring about his nomination or election.RUSSO-GERMAN TRADE
DEVELOPMENT.GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES AT
PETROGRAD.PARIS, June 6th.
Moscow states that members of the German Consulate, also a party of German trade representatives, have arrived at Petrograd, and are already in touch with Russian industrial and agricultural organizations.AMERICA READY TO DISCUSS
WAR DEBTS.

PARIS, June 6th.

The American Embassy has informed the Foreign Ministry that the United States is prepared to discuss the question of war debts.

LENIN PASSED CRISIS.

PARIS, June 7th.

A message from the Moscow official agency reports that Lenin had gastroenteritis, but has passed the grave crisis and is recovering.

WELL-KNOWN ACTRESS DEAD

NEW YORK, June 6th.

The death is announced of the well-known actress, Miss Lillian Russell, otherwise Mrs. A. P. Moore.

SOVIET-CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
TREATY.

PRAGUE, June 6th.

The treaty between Soviet Russia and Czecho-Slovakia has been signed.

JAPANESE POLITICAL CRISIS.

SEIYUKAI MEMBERS EXPELLED.

TOKYO, June 6th.

The Seiyukai this afternoon decided to expel Mr. Nakahashi, Mr. Motoda and two others from the party, as being responsible for the present crisis.

CRISIS FOLLOWS MILITARY
EXPENDITURE CUT.

LONDON, June 6th.

The announcement from Tokyo that the Cabinet has resigned follows reports that the Diet took the unprecedented step of unanimously passing a resolution instructing the military authorities drastically to cut down expenditure.

OPPOSITION OF TWO MINISTERS
LEADS TO CABINET
RESIGNATION.

TOKYO, June 7th.

The culmination of political difficulties leading to the Cabinet resignation, was opposition of the Minister of Education and the Minister of Railways to the Premier's plans for the reconstruction of the Cabinet, following a dispute regarding the higher education scheme. The Regent has requested the Ministers to carry on for the present.

SHANGHAI LAUNCH CREWS
DEMAND HIGHER PAY.MOVEMENT FOSTERED FROM
HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI, June 7th.

Steam launch loaders and engineers have presented demands for an increase of wages from 40 to 60 per cent.

The movement is believed to have been fostered by representatives of the Hongkong Seamen's Union who are endeavouring to form a union here.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING STRIKE.

SIXTY VESSELS HELD UP.

CALCUTTA, June 6th.

About sixty steamers are now held up in connection with the stevedores' strike and the congestion is increasing.

HON. D.D. DEGREE FOR REV.
H. W. K. MOWLL.

LONDON, June 6th.

The Senate of the University of Cambridge intends to confer an Honorary Doctorate of Divinity on the Reverend H. W. K. Mowll, the new Assistant Bishop of West-China.

STRAITS GOVERNOR GRANTED
ROYAL AUDIENCE.

LONDON, June 6th.

His Majesty the King has granted an audience to Sir Laurence Guillemard, Governor of the Straits Settlements.

WRESTLE WITH LEOPARD.

An extraordinary story of a struggle between a man and a leopard comes from the Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. J. Turnley, together with a Major Bradstock, at the request of a native chief set a trap for a leopard which had terrorized a village in the Kilosa district. The gun in the trap exploded and a native reported that the leopard had been killed, but on the approach of the party, the animal sprang from the trap, and together with Mr. Turnley, disappeared into a six-foot pit.

When Major Bradstock reached the pit he found Mr. Turnley, who is a well-built man, wrestling with the leopard. For some moments it was impossible to render assistance, but finally, acting on the instructions of Major Bradstock, Mr. Turnley forced the leopard at arms length from him until a risky shot killed the animal. Mr. Turnley was badly mauled, but is expected to recover.

NEWSPAPER ACCURACY.

In the course of a trial in the King's Bench on March 30th, Mr. Justice MacCardie made this observation with regard to newspaper reports:—

"Newspaper reports are extraordinarily accurate nowadays. I think it is only right that that tribute should be paid to the Press. I am often astounded by the accuracy with which cases are reported not only in the High Court, but in coroners' courts, magistrates' courts, and other inquiries."

Viscount Kintford, presiding at the annual meeting of the Wimbledon Hospital, said: "Begging is hard work, but I find that a soft answer generally turns wrath into a cheque. I remember once, when begging, being told by a person to go to a certain place. My reply was 'Thank you. Good luck to our next merry meeting.' That brought me a cheque." (Laughter.)

THE POLITICAL SITUATION
IN CHINA.STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT
SUN YAT-SEN.ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS OF A
SETTLEMENT.

CANTON, June 6th.

The Government has authorized the issue to-night of the following statement by President Sun Yat-sen with respect to the present political situation in China:—

There appears to be dawning upon the militarists in North China a realization that the violence which they did to the constitution in 1917 must be repaired before there can be peace in the country and that therefore the Parliament illegally dissolved in that year must be permitted to resume its functions. This is the ground which the Constitutionalists have maintained for five years with courageous consistency against overwhelming military odds on the one hand and uninformed or prejudiced public opinion on the other. No nation, much less a democracy, can hope to carry on orderly government when its fundamental laws can be subverted and its supreme institutions re-erected at the pleasure of men who ought to be and are the servants of those laws and institutions but who, merely because they chance to be placed in positions of military power, betray that trust and seek to be the masters and dictators. The rule of force must give way to the rule of law. If the proposal to have Parliament function again means a realization of those truths and principles, the Constitutionalists, who have been fighting for five years for these same truths and principles, feel deeply gratified. They see that those who were instrumental in dissolving Parliament and those who fought against them now admit their guilt and their error. They see that their struggles have not been in vain and that their cause has at last triumphed.

At the same time it behooves them to ascertain that the proposal does mean a realization of those truths and principles and not merely an expression of the pleasure of militarists. The present advocates for the restoration of Parliament are the same type of men, indeed in some instances are the same identical men, who demanded and effected the dissolution of this same Parliament five years previously. Have these men been transformed during this interval from erring dictators of Parliament to respectful servants of Parliament? Or is it that they have learned nothing, that in making the present proposal they are but expressing their will and pleasure, and that they are making a Parliament now as they made a Parliament in 1917? If such be the case, then there is no merit in this proposal. The Roman Praetorian Guard and the Turkish Janissaries enthroned and dethroned their rulers as will the Chinese people do so with the Tunchuns' dissolution of Parliament on the morrow of its convocation! It is therefore obvious that Parliament can only be effectively restored if its reassembly be accompanied by two conditions.

The first condition is that of penalties. Certain men were responsible for the treasonable violation of the constitution in 1917 and yet have escaped punishment for their crime. Can there be any respect for the laws when those who break them can do so with impunity? Their crime is now self-confessed. National self-protection alone demands that the traitors to the constitution should be brought before the bar of justice.

The second condition is that of guarantees. Parliament must be safeguarded against further dissolution and the fundamental law must be safeguarded against further violation. As militarism lies at the root of our political upboreness, its abolition must be a condition precedent to any national settlement. It is proposed that the military forces of the entire country shall be reduced to the minimum necessary for national security. Yet a disbandment of troops without due provision for their future would be the height of unwisdom and show a lack of practical statesmanship. It is evident that the construction of highways and railways and other industrial works is precisely the field where these able-bodied men can devote their energies, hitherto misapplied to productive enterprise. This Government intends that the men who have laid down their arms shall not be disbanded but shall be organized into labour corps under their own officers merely exchanging tools for arms on terms of a fair living wage and reasonable hours of work. Let these commanders who advocate the resumption of functions by Parliament but who have hitherto fought against the Constitutionalists demonstrate their good faith and sincerity by immediately forming one-half of their troops into labour battalions. Thereupon orders will be issued throughout all the provinces for general disarmament and for the organization of labour corps. The peaceful unification of the country on a permanent basis will have then been accomplished.

This Government believes that these conditions are essential to the future peace and well-being of the nation. They are not difficult conditions, being dictated by plain common sense. They are not new conditions as they have been in general lines repeatedly proclaimed since 1917. They are necessary conditions.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PRESIDENT SUN YAT-SEN
AND THE TREATY POWERS.

PROTEST AGAINST INTERFERENCE.

The Government has authorized the issue to-night of the following manifesto by President Sun Yat-sen to the Foreign Powers:—

Hsu Shih-chang's retirement removes the first of several obstacles to the effective restoration of Parliament as an agency of national unification. His illegal assumption of office as President of the Republic of China in 1918 gravely widened the political division which had been created by Li Yuan-hung's unconstitutional dissolution of Parliament in 1917. And his continuance in office has resulted in the utter disorganization and collapse of Government as well as in the lowering of the credit and prestige of China to an unprecedented degree.

It seems that the Treaty Powers are not wholly free from responsibility for this deplorable situation. Notwithstanding warnings and protests, they recognized and continued to recognize Hsu Shih-chang as President of China in circumstances which converted their recognition of him into what might be considered a concerted act of intervention in the internal affairs of this country. He was able, for instance, to draw upon these surplus national revenues which are collected under foreign supervision and the release of which the Great Powers claim to control. He was also in a position to contract foreign loans. Without these surpluses and loans, Hsu Shih-chang might have succeeded in misruling China for four weeks but not for well-nigh four years.

As Chief Executive of the sole *de facto* as well as *de jure* governing body in this country that is fully constituted at this moment, I have the honour to remind the Treaty Powers of their repeated pledge of non-interference in our present internal struggles and to request them to observe the same in the spirit as well as in the letter. In reality, these struggles are a memorable effort at national readjustment. As in the case of every people in history who have had to change in order to live, we are now engaged in the work of readjusting the old life of China to an environment greatly changed in its political and economic aspects. If this adjustment is to be real, it must be effected by Chinese without interference by the Great Powers. A fresh recognition by the latter of some new puppet Peking President would be such an act of interference and would lead, if that were possible, to a more calamitous cycle of events than that originated by the international recognition of Hsu Shih-chang.

(Signed) SUN YAT-SEN.

By the President:
(Signed) WU TING-PANG,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Canton, June 6th, 1922.LOANS TO ALLIES AND
DOMINIONS.

The amounts owing by the Dominions and Allies as on March 31st, 1922, are:—

WAR LOANS:—		
Dominions:—		
Australia	91,427,000	
New Zealand	29,823,000	
Canada	13,810,000	
South Africa	12,286,000	
Other Dominions and Colonies	3,260,000	139,432,000

Allies:—		
Russia	655,000,000	
France	584,000,000	
Italy	503,000,000	
Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom	25,000,000	
Portugal		
Rumania		
Greece and other Allies	67,000,000	1,834,000,000

RELIEF & RECONSTRUCTION LOANS:—		
Austria	12,100,000	
Poland	3,800,000	
Rumania	2,500,000	
Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom	2,000,000	
Other States	1,000,000	18,900,000

Belgian Reconstruction Loan		
		9,000,000
OTHER LOANS:—		
America	829,000	
Czecho-Slovakia	2,000,000	2,829,000
		22,017,461,000

to any reconstruction of China. If these who profess respect for Parliament are really sincere in their professions, they should accept them immediately and without hesitation. The Government owes it to the nation which has suffered during the last five years that the suffering has not been in vain and that the nation shall not be called upon to go through its horrors again. Entrusted by Parliament with the duty of upholding the Constitution and putting down disorganization throughout the country, I would be failing in my assigned task were I to accomplish less than the permanent unification of the country on a basis of law and order. This, with the sympathy and co-operation of patriotic fellow-citizens, I expect to be able to accomplish.

(Signed) SUN YAT-SEN.

President's Office,
Canton, June 6th, 1922.

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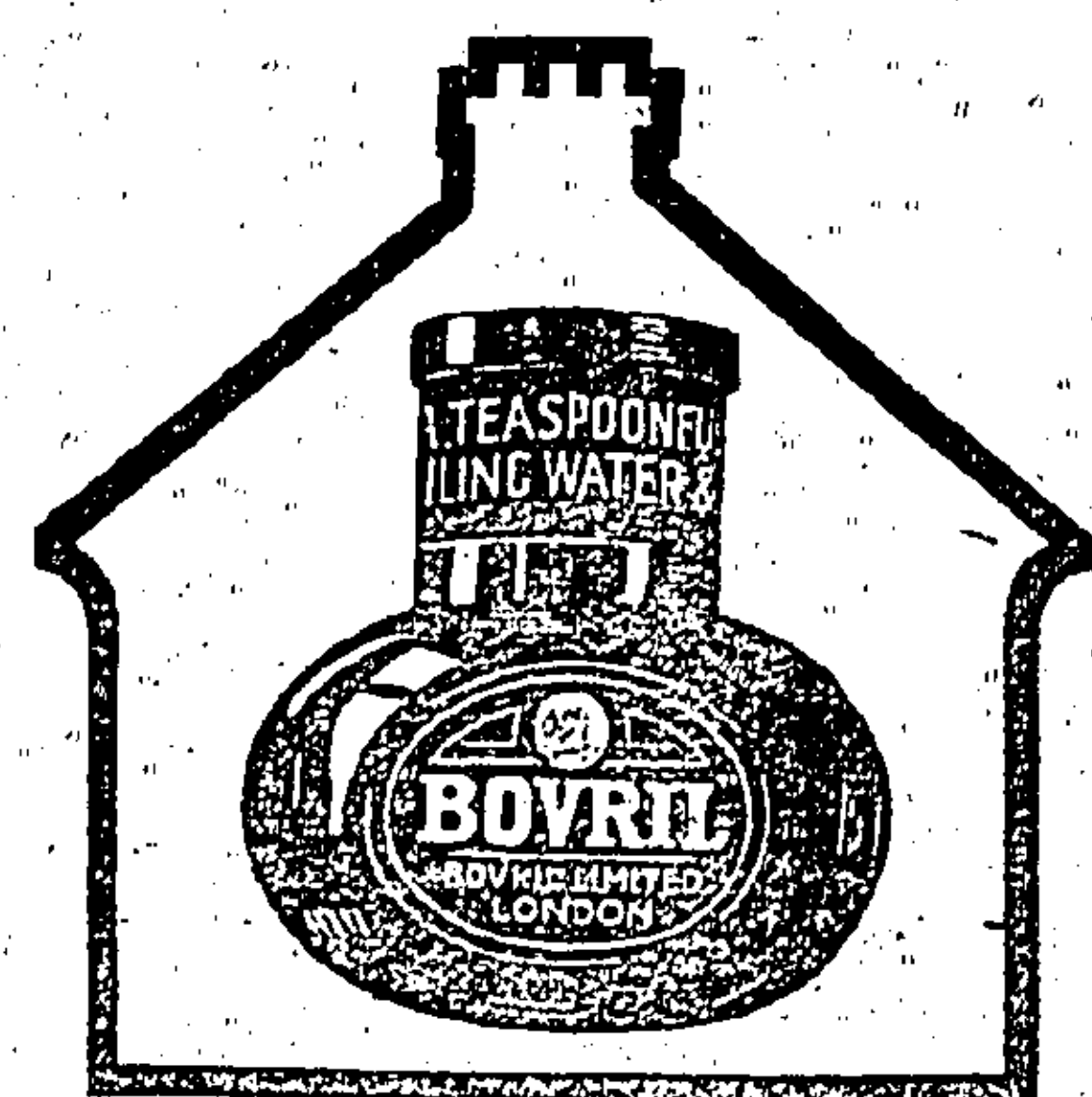
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drink is required—give Bovril.In the kitchen Bovril is the founda-
tion of successful cooking.

PSYCHOLOGY OF PARENT- HOOD. AUTHORITY AND PATRONAGE.

The National Birthdays Commission met at the Commission Room, Rhydada House, on April 28th, under the presidency of Principal A. E. Garvin, when Dr. Crichton Miller gave evidence on the care of adolescence. In the course of his evidence he said parenthood that was worthy of the name was a matter of idealism. The failure of the parent who had high ideals and good intentions to inspire his children with idealism was a sufficiently pressing problem. There were certain recurrent types of parental failure along these lines:

(a) The over-solicitous parent sought to smooth away all difficulties from the child's path, and to protect him from conflict of any kind. The result was that the privileges of childhood became too precious to be abandoned; the ideal of growth and maturity had no chance to attract, and the boy or girl refused to grow up. This Peter Pan motif was common in so-called upper society.

(b) The eclipsing parent was so perfectly capable and efficient that the child developed a permanent sense of inferiority which stood in the way of his self-realisation.

(c) The over-attentive parent made the child aware of being a constant centre of interest. Everything that it said or did produced some noticeable reaction of praise, blame, anxiety, or amusement. The result was that the child learnt to measure the effect of his actions in terms of the sensation that they created rather than in terms of achievement—the normal way of growth. Sensation and achievement were altered motives, and the choice between them was of the most far-reaching importance.

At the centre of the question of development lay authority: the adult side of the factor of suggestibility in the child. Authority might be used to obtain immediate results in good behaviour; but there were parents who were so well satisfied with having well-behaved children that they never went on to inquire whether there was any living aspiration or ideal behind the child's conduct nor, whether obedience had been purchased at too high a price. The misuse of authority was responsible for producing two common social types, neither of which was able to react quite normally to life. These were the rebel who defied public opinion and must always be a heretic at all costs, and the ultra suggestible who was unable to resist the influence of the majority and found safety only in orthodoxy. Finally, the misuse of authority was seen in religious training, which often defeated its own end by presenting the ideal to the child or the adolescent as inseparable from some form which he could but reject. In analysing the breakdowns of after life it was found again and again that the question of authority was of central importance in the history of the individual's development and in his present problem. Many parents were ready to delegate their responsibilities to teachers and others. While this might be fortunate in certain cases, it was wrong in principle, and indicated the low value that was set on the opportunities of parenthood.

Finally, as an immensely important factor in the whole psychology of parenthood, there was the spirit of patronage. It was deeply rooted in the biological tendency of the adult to fear the independence of the young and their rivalry in the field of life. It was often the unconscious motive underlying treatment that bore all the marks of solicitude and devotion. It was one of the causes of our reluctance to give our children any form of sex instruction; we would prefer that they should remain immature, unknowing, and that we should still be able to feel that there was a gulf of knowledge and experience fixed between us and them. Thus we tried to pass on to them ethical ideals or a system of religion which had a water-tight bolthead between it and the biggest biological force of life—sex.

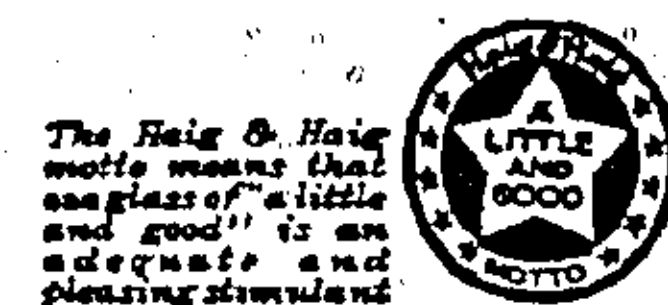
There are two ways in particular which adult patronage was apt to hinder development in the case of the girl. One was the part of the mother who represented to her daughter the painful and self-sacrificing side of the role of motherhood in order to impress her with all that had been done for her. The girl carried this fear away and might never overcome it. The other was the part of the father who was ready to make everything easy for his daughter's marriage, but had himself shown her such an example of the domestic bully that the girl had decided that marriage was not good enough. The same spirit of patronage was often seen in the pressure that was brought to bear on boys to adopt the family profession. And patronage extended also to the spiritual sphere, where it appeared as the readiness to accept a limited objective and a fixed ideal which was to be accepted by the new generation because it was good enough for the one that was passing. It was a denial of the principle of evolution, and it was bound to defeat its own ends. The religious idealism of many parents abided alone because they were not prepared to see it fall into the ground and die before it could bear fruit.

NEW SEASON'S FASHIONS.

A London message dated April 20th says: The frocks worn at the private view at the Royal Academy are generally indicative of coming fashions, but the majority of the visitors yesterday were wearing frocks of the past season. This was the less remarkable as changes of style are slight. The main difference in the new fashions lies in the shape of the sleeves and in trimmings, chiefly of beaded work, and more elaborate embroideries. Cabardine of navy or somewhat lighter blue remains the favourite wear, and is a good background for the bright Oriental embroideries. Most of the hats yesterday were profusely trimmed with ostriches, of which, apparently, there is still a large supply in the country despite the recent legislation, or flowers of garish colours. Veils were generally worn. The length of skirts is much discussed; but, though they are mostly longer than last year, every woman apparently wore what pleased her, whether short or long.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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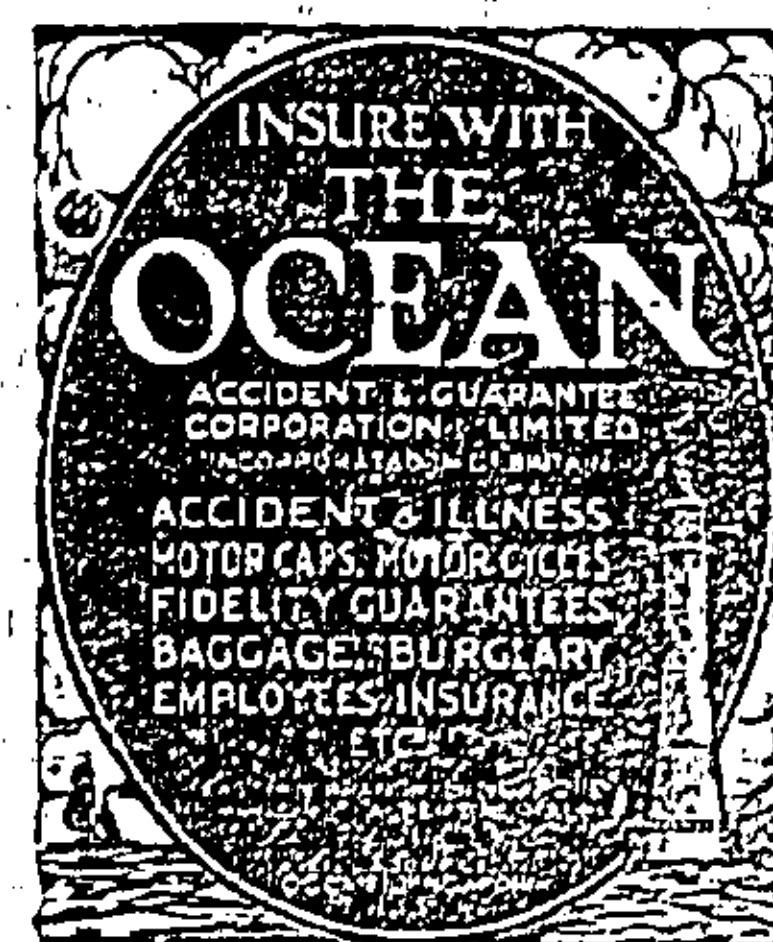
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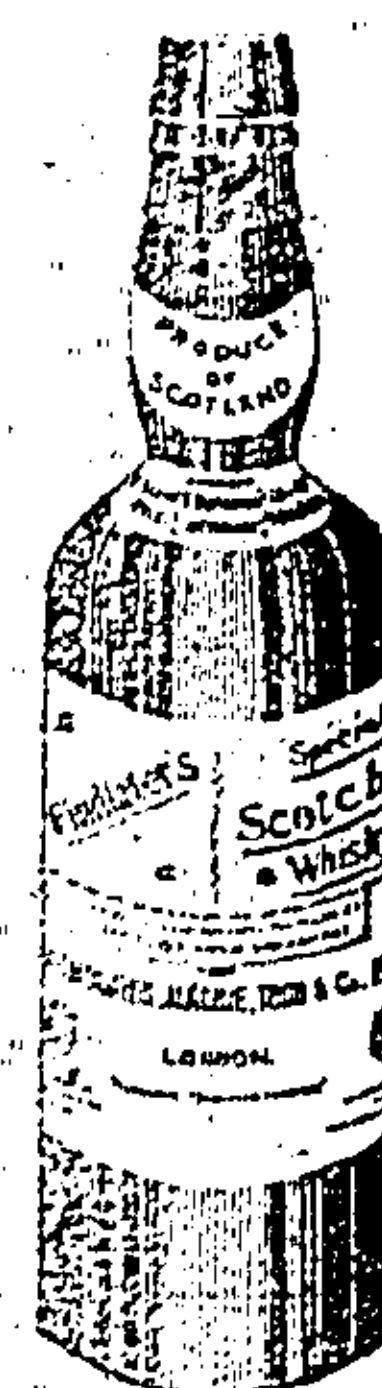
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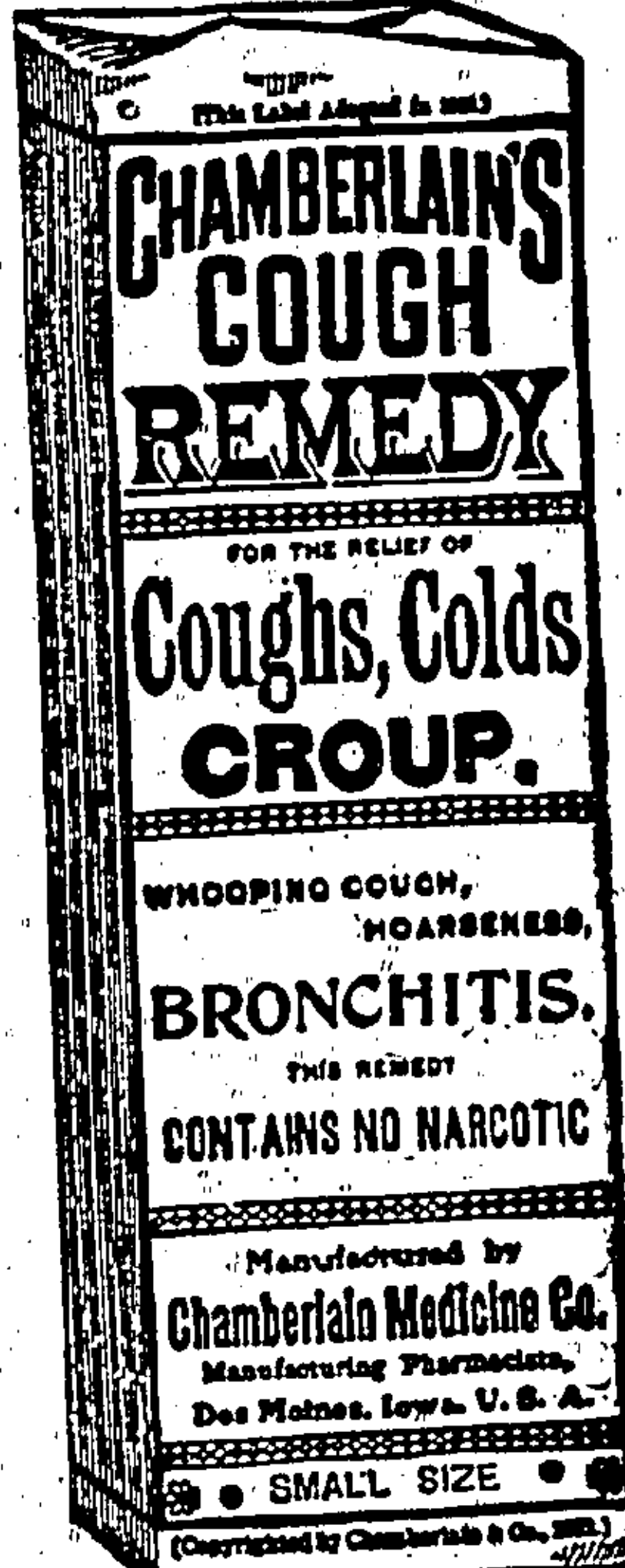


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MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

OUR LONDON LETTER: FORMER HONGKONG RESIDENTS ENTERTAINED.

LUNCHEON TO COMMANDER AND MRS. HASELWOOD.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 1st.

"DECAMERON NIGHTS." The enthusiasm aroused by the production of "Decameron Nights" at Drury Lane Theatre shows no signs of abating as the weeks go by. That it is more of a spectacle than a play is an impression I find deepened by a second visit. Beyond a doubt, it is the most dazzlingly lovely spectacle ever seen in Drury Lane or any other theatre. The scheme of lighting follows the fixed principle held by Mr. Arthur Collins, prince of producers, that it should be behind the picture frame. Above the stage any rows of lights representing all the colours of the spectrum, and similar lights are behind settings on the stage and at the sides. The result of blending all these cunningly-controlled spectrum lights is to obtain the most realistic effects. Nothing in stage history has been achieved with anything approaching such success. The mellow glow of the setting sun and the mysterious veil of moonlight are alike produced with fidelity and beauty. I am told that to get these effects the lights employed represent more than a hundred thousand candle-power.

COMMANDER AND MRS. HASELWOOD.

I hear that the view is being put forward that it is right and proper that Commander Haseelwood should be reinstated in the Service. For some years he has been on half-pay. His friends point out that he sacrificed his career rather than bow to officialdom with regard to the Mui-Tai system as it existed at Hongkong. Commander Haseelwood has not made any move in this direction himself, and it is understood that he is not anxious for publicity, but there are others who consider that the Government has conciliated him was justified in what he did and have arranged to end the system, his reinstatement ought to follow.

The fact is recalled here that Mrs. Haseelwood raised the whole question of Mui-Tai by a letter to the Hongkong papers. The Governor of the Colony thereupon called upon the Admiralty to inform her husband, who held an official position, that he must curb the lady's activities or be superseded. The Admiralty were willing to oblige as requested, but as Commander Haseelwood believed his wife was right he refused to obey the ukase. Then his wife's health gave way, and they both returned to England.

For the past two years or more Commander and Mrs. Haseelwood have been assisting the Anti-Slavery Society to arouse public opinion in England against the continuance of Mui-Tai in Hongkong; and a few days ago they were both entertained at a private luncheon by supporters of the Society as a tribute of esteem and in recognition of their public-spirited endeavours on behalf of child-life in Hongkong.

LONDON NIGHT CLUBS.

The succession of sensational tragedies which have taken place of late in connection with a certain phase of London-night life, in which drink and drugs have figured prominently has caused the authorities to bestir themselves. Raids on night clubs in the West End are of frequent occurrence. I gave some particulars in a recent article respecting these undesirable haunts, describing the ease with which anyone can become a member of a night club. Generally speaking, it is only necessary to buy a ticket, which may be had for cash down in some little shop round the corner of the street or across the way.

What puzzles the average newspaper reader is that as soon as one of these clubs is closed as a result of a raid another club is opened in the same locality, often a few doors away. But it is really all very simple. What happens is that people can establish night clubs and run them for weeks, or it may be for months, with complete impunity so long as ordinary precautions are taken against detection. A policeman on his beat may notice the opening of a new club, which is as often as not in a cellar, but unless somebody reports irregular conduct the club may go on free from interference and the proprietors can make enormous profits.

As soon as police attention is directed to a disreputable night club they report to the London County Council, and if the Council's officials think they can prove the place is one of public resort they can take action—not because the *demi-monde* are to be found on the premises, but because no application has been made for a music and dancing licence. The night club management never apply for licences, for they naturally fight shy of official inspection of any kind, and even if they are summoned and fined, the amount is but a small discount off the fat profits they have amassed during the weeks or months of immunity.

If the Pussfoot zealots who have curtailed the facilities for legitimate pleasure in London had not interfered we should have been spared the spread of underground vice in the Metropolis, and there would have been no room for the disreputable night clubs, which are the favourite resorts of traffickers in cocaine and the favourite resorts of sharpers of every description.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

Your news columns contain evidence of the shortage of housing accommodation in the Far East; and returned travellers are met with from time to time who tell tales of their experiences. It is a subject which is calculated to excite sympathy. For the quest for somewhere to live continues to occupy a very large share of attention on the part of thousands in this country who are unable to find homes, and of others who are likely to be turned out in

the street if the war-time Housing Acts, which expire next year, are not extended. There are houses and flats to be obtained, it is true, but only at a price—the last pound which profiteering landlords are able to screw out of homeless citizens.

As "key-money" is illegal, other dodges are resorted to which have the same effect of fleecing the public. While it lasted "key-money" was profitable, because as rents are regulated by law, it was not possible to let a house to one of many applicants who would pay the most rent, but it was possible to give the key to the individual who paid the highest premium for "possession." Instead of "key-money" there are now "landlord's fixtures," which have to be purchased as a condition of letting the house. In this sense "fixtures" are any collection of old gas or electric light brackets, or a few square yards of floor covering, and 250 or more is demanded as the price! A still more recent swindle where there are no "fixtures" is to require payment of five or seven years' rent in advance in a lump sum.

No children! In addition to the financial "squeeze" resorted to by property-sharks life is being made more difficult in London than it ought to be for young married people by landlords of flats insisting as a condition of tenancy that there shall be no children. Advertisements have appeared of late offering flats in East London containing the clause "No children or likelihood." Miss J. Halford, the Hon. Secretary of the National League of Health, Maternity, and Child Welfare, cites cases in which young couples have been unable to obtain flats because they had children. "Frequently," she states, "we have been asked to take in our Babies' Hotel at Stoke Newington the children of members of the professional class because the parents cannot obtain proper accommodation. Instances like these could be multiplied; and people coming home from abroad with children are finding it no easy matter to obtain a house in which to settle down.

KILLING THE PROPRIETORS.

While conditions are generally as I have indicated, I am glad to record that there is a prospect of better things in the near future. There is a silver lining to the cloud. When people have lost all sense of civic decency and impudently exploit the necessities of their fellow citizens it is useless to appeal to them on moral grounds. But there are other methods of compulsion that are more effective. The speculative builder is again finding it profitable to engage in operations; and thus we are in hopes of something being done to meet the shortage of houses as time goes on.

The Ministry of Health is now making contracts for houses under the schemes for provision of dwellings for the working-classes at what is approaching an economic level, and the fearful price of £1,100 for a tiny cottage is now reduced to the neighbourhood of £400. It is a fall in price with vengeance. One of the reasons for the change in the situation is the collapse of the trade rings which maintained prices for materials used in building. "It is the Ring round the House," as it is called, so that there was a minimum price for everything required, from the knocker on the door to the chimney-pot. The minimum price was, of course, the highest that could be obtained.

The price of pipes has fallen suddenly and sharply owing to the arrival of Canadian goods. Tiles are coming in from Germany and from France. The Scandinavian timber trust is not quite broken, but it is showing ominous cracks in the scaffolding. The building rings are unable to stand free competition; and thus we have a salutary object-lesson in the beneficial working of Free Trade.

IN THE NORTH PACIFIC.

In shipping circles interest is taken in the arrangements which, reports state, are well in hand for double-tracking the North Pacific for steamship traffic. It has long been the custom in the North Atlantic to steer ships going East and West on widely separated routes so as to lessen the risk of collision; and the increase of traffic in the North Pacific has suggested the wisdom of adopting a similar precaution in the case of all vessels crossing that ocean. The matter is in the hands of the Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy, which has invited the co-operation of British and Japanese naval and steamship authorities in devising a double track from the West coast of America to the Far East.—H.B.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	FAUSANG	Thursday	8th June	Noon
MANILA	YUENSANG	Friday	9th June	3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	YATSANG	Sunday	11th June	11 a.m.
TIENSIN	CHHSING	Tuesday	13th June	Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHANGSANG	Wednesday	14th June	Noon
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Thursday	15th June	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Saturday	17th June	Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHOYSANG	Tuesday	20th June	Noon

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Swatow and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading (are issued to) Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when indirect routes are required.

BURNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, "HILSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers carrying excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tiensin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 17th June, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Due Hongkong

M.V. "GLENBEG" 17th June.

M.V. "GLENLUCE" 1st July.

S.S. "GLENSHANE" 20th July.

HOMEWARDS.

Leaves Hongkong

Discharges

S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE" 16th June, GENOA, LONDON, HULL, BOSTON, and HAMBURG.

S.S. "GLENIFFER" 4th July, GENOA, LONDON, HULL, ANTWERP, and HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 22 and 3636

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 6th.

Amherst, Chinese str., 211 tons, Capt. Chan Hin, from Hongkong, with coal. — On Fat S.S. Co.

Clifton, American str., 1,052 tons, Capt. J. L. Patton, from Saigon, with rice. — Admiral Line.

Huachow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. J. S. de Wolf, from Tientsin, with a general cargo. — B. & S.

Redoubt, British str., 4,133 tons, Capt. L. Newing, from London, with a general cargo. — J.M. & Co.

June 7th.

Apocry, British str., from Canton.

Dasha Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. W. J. Colton, R.N.R., from Swatow, with a general cargo. — Chin On S.S. Co.

Kaigo Maru, Japanese str., 1,126 tons, Capt. T. Motoshige, from Keelung, with a general cargo. — Q.S.K.

Kanchow, British str., from Canton.

Kalgan, British str., 1,550 tons, Capt. D. R. Davies, from Bangkok, with timber. — B. & S.

Maria, American str., 1,344 tons, Capt. M. Roca, from Saigon, with rice. — Bradley & Co.

Phoenicia, British str., 1,565 tons, from Saigon, with rice. — We Fat Shing.

Sabang Maru, Japanese str., 551 tons, Capt. R. Ishitani, from Keelung, with coal. — Kimura.

Shanghai, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. R. A. Wavell, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. — B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

June 7th.

Amherst, for Hongkong.

Clifton, for Hongkong.

Huachow, for Hongkong.

Redoubt, for Hongkong.

Kaigo Maru, for Shanghai.

Kanchow, for Shanghai.

Kalgan, for Amoy.

Maria, for Amoy.

Phoenicia, for Amoy.

Sabang Maru, for Amoy.

Shanghai, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per S.S. *Kalgan*, on June 7th: — Mr. Hill.

DEPARTURES.

Per R.M.S. *Empress of Canada*, on June 7th: — Rev. M. Andres, Dr. R. E. Beddoes, Mrs. John Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Boyes, Mr. J. Britzsch, Miss H. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. B. Basso, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Haystack, Miss M. C. Hagan, Lieut. Col. L. T. Gougeon, D.S.O., Mrs. W. E. Chapple, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Carroll, Miss M. Cooper, Mr. W. R. Corcoran, Miss E. G. Copeland, Mrs. E. E. Cogswell, Mr. E. Des Vaux, Miss J. S. Davis, Capt. W. Davidson, Miss E. Eustace, Mr. G. Engel, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. R. Edkins, Major and Mrs. T. C. Fitzhugh, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Felling, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Fisher, Mr. E. Carroll, Mr. H. C. Gray, Mr. J. S. Guddar, Mr. W. F. Grundhal, Miss F. E. Goughgan, Miss Maria Gana, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gana, Miss Julia Gardner, Rev. A. Garcia, Mr. A. Y. Hodgdon, Mr. S. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kirkwood, Rev. J. R. Lee, Mr. A. D. Loban, Mr. Luis Dan, Miss E. Lippitt, Mr. A. C. Little, Mr. P. McGuinness, Mr. S. S. McConnell, Miss M. Morton, Mr. D. R. McCullough, Mrs. Ruth M. Miller, Miss Muir, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McKay, Miss Rose Neilson, Mrs. D. S. Neilson, Misses J. and H. Noranda, Miss S. Nomaze, Mr. H. M. H. Nomaze, Mr. A. Nomaze, Mr. B. Pinder, Mr. C. Peterson, Miss C. Phillips, Mrs. A. Pierce, Mrs. Thos. R. Percy, Mrs. T. E. Pearce, Mrs. W. Pearce, Mr. J. A. Pearson, Mr. R. T. Pierson, Dr. and Mrs. C. Potenciano, Miss L. M. Remedios, Mr. Gaston Ricard, Miss L. C. Reyes, Mr. E. Reyes, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Smith, Lieut. Cmdr. and Mrs. E. H. Stern, Mr. H. T. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Stark, Commodore and Mrs. W. Bowden-Smith, C.B.E., Mrs. J. Theis, Miss Elsie A. Theis, Mr. John Theis, Mrs. B. M. Troutwein, Mrs. C. E. Tavares, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tavares, Mrs. G. L. Tavares, Miss O. M. Tavares, Mr. S. Trinidad, Miss Helen P. Verall, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Wagner, Mr. W. A. Webb, Mr. C. J. Woodward, Mr. W. A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Weir, Mr. A. T. Willett, Miss J. Walsh, Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell, and many Chinese saloon passengers.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Amherst (E. & A.), due June 10th, day light.

Bengal Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 15th.

Brindisi (Bon Line), due June 11th.

Cyclops (Blue Funnel), due June 8th.

Demodocus (Blue Funnel), due June 7th.

Empress of Japan, due June 23rd.

Empress of Russia, due June 8th at 7 a.m.

Hooper State (P.M.), due June 12th.

Janus (Apar Line), due June 18th.

Kashgar (P. & O.), due about July 1st.

Kelley (Blue Funnel), due July 11th.

Nikko Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 15th.

Prima Maru (T.K.K.), June 9th.

Taiyo Maru (T.K.K.), due June 13th.

Tokushima Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 15th.

Tynderry (Blue Funnel), due June 28th.

Yamagata Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 15th.

Portable altars and the sacramental requisites necessary for the proper celebration of Roman Catholic services have been ordered installed on all passenger steamships of the Onoda Line. One of the large public rooms on each steamer will be set aside at a stated hour for the service of the Mass, and Catholics from all classes of the ship's accommodation may attend.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I.S.N. Co. s.s. *Zira* is expected to arrive at Hongkong on or about the 16th inst.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 7th, at 11.40.—Pressure is highest to the east of Japan. It has decreased slightly at Vladivostok and over Japan, and is nearly stationary over the south-west portion of the Map.

A depression is still shown over S.W. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 7th June, 0.04 inch. Total since January 1st, 1922, 19.35 inches, against an average of 26.88 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: S. or variable winds, light to moderate; generally cloudy, thunder showers.

Hongkong to Cap Rock: The same as No. 1.

Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 7th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.57	29.55	29.45
Temperature	83	78	81
Humidity	85	86	88
Wind Direction	SW	Calm	W
Wind Force	4	0	2
Weather	oqd	om	op
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.04

Highest open-air Temperature on 6th, 84.
Lowest open-air Temperature on 7th, 77.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 8th to 14th June, 1922.

Day of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Thurs	8	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		8 54	6 9	1 33	2 3
Fri	9	9 34	4 5	2 54	2 5
		10 31	7 1	2 9	2 5
Satur	10	10 28	4 4	3 26	2 4
		11 7	7 3	3 44	2 3
Sun	11	11 18	4 3	4 18	2 3
		12 44	7 3	3 19	2 3
Mon	12	12 5	4 2	4 55	2 3
		1 10	7 1	5 25	2 3
Tues	13	1 0	4 1	6 43	2 3
		1 59	6 8	6 19	2 3
Wed	14	1 35	4 1	6 14	2 3
		11 39	6 4	7 6	1 0

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

WATER LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	1922		W.L. June 6.	W.L. June 7.
	Highest W.L. ever recorded.	W.L. ever recorded.		
Wuchow, W. River	+7.50	-2.43	15.20	—
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.80	4.80	—
Linkonghow, N. River	+57.00	—	8.40	13.50
Samahai, N. River	+27.25	-5.00	3.60	2.80
Shaklung, E. River	+15.15	-0.98	3.25	2.32

Engineer-in-Chief.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

THE Steamship

"VAN CLOON"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 9th June, 1922, will be subject to rent.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J.A. CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1922. [1055]

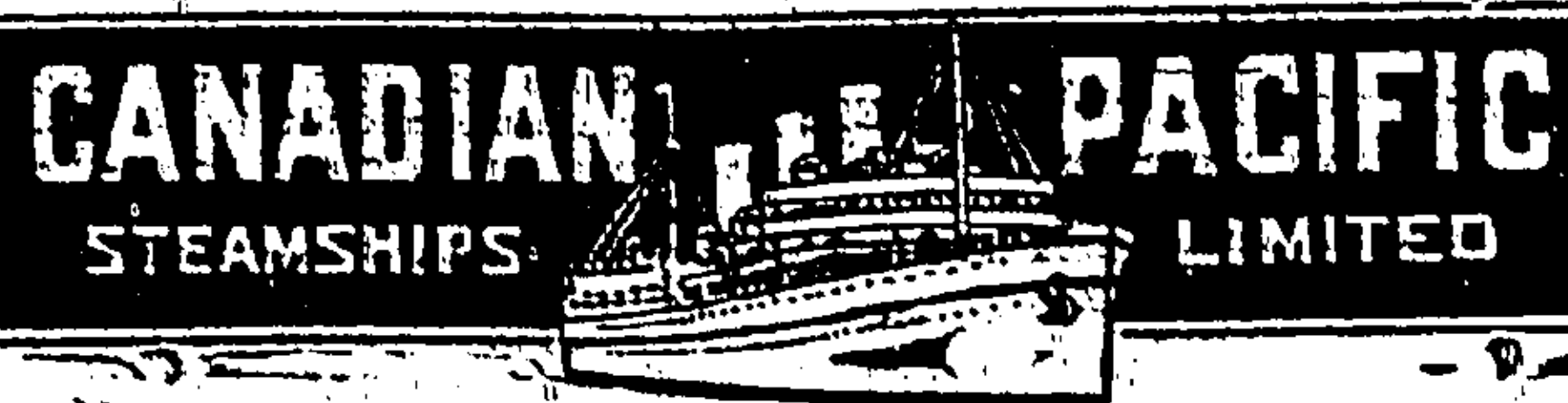
NOTICE.

OWING to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent. on present rates, as from April 1st, 1922, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements namely:—

Government Notifications.
Municipal Notifications.
Official Notifications.
Legal Notices.
Company Notifications.
Association, Club and Society Notices.

This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.



MAIDEN VOYAGE

TRANS-PACIFIC.

R.M.S. EMPRESS OF CANADA

FOR

VANCOUVER.

SEVENTH JUNE, 1922.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "GORJISTAN" "ALMERIA"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$577.07

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$820.50

First Class Accommodation Throughout.

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu.

S.S. "NANKING" S.S. "CHINA"

August 10th.

July 6th.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "GORJISTAN" S.S. "ALMERIA"

June 14th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. BURRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT.

PACIFIC BUILDING,

105 HONG KONG STREET,

TELEPHONE: PAKINGSON DEPT.

TEL. FRANKLIN DEPT. & AGENT.

No. 1934.

No. 2161.

CABLE ADD: "CHIMAIL"

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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

for NEW YORK & BOSTON

S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" sailing on or about 30th June.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" about 2nd half of July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been reopened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "NIPPON" sailing on or about 26th June.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "VENETIA" sailing on or about 24th June.

S.S. "NIPPON" sailing about middle of July.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMLAZI" sailing second half of June.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

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N. Y. K.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

IYO-MARU (Calling Keelung) Monday, 19th June, at 11 a.m.

SHIDZUOKA MARU (Calling Keelung) Monday, 3rd July, at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP Singapore, &c.

FUSIMI MARU Friday, 9th June, at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via DUNKIRK, LONDON & ROTTERDAM Thursday, 15th June.

MITO MARU Friday, 16th June.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and VALENCIA.

TOKYU MARU Friday, 16th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU Tuesday, 18th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA Wednesday, 14th June.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAI

SOMEAY via Singapore and Colombo.

TAKAOKA MARU Saturday, 10th June.

JALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

RANGON MARU Monday, 12th June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NIKKO MARU Friday, 16th June at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YAMAGATA MARU Friday, 16th June.

MILACCA MARU Friday, 16th June.

LIMA MARU Sunday, 18th June.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"West Prospect" Due Hongkong 9th June.

Leave Hongkong 10th June.

"West O'Rowa" Due Hongkong 17th June.

Leave Hongkong 20th June.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA.

SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

"West Farallon" Due Hongkong 5th June.

Leave Hongkong 9th June.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For Full Information Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY,

L. EVERETT, General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.

INDO-CHINA-TRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Powell's Building,

Phone No. 3008

G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALLS, S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

as CITY OF GLASGOW... 5th July... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

or Messrs & Co., CANTON

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents

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BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALLS, S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

as "ALCINOUS"	via Suez Canal	18th June.
as "MURPHY"	via Suez Canal	5th July.
as "KEELUNG"	via Suez Canal	15th July.
as "CYCLOPS"	via Suez Canal	25th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, as THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO. CANTON.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES****SERVICES CONTRACTUELS**MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA...	"ARMAND BÉHO"	11,000 ...	On or about 8th June.
	"CHAMBERD"	15,000 ...	On or about 23rd June.
	"ANDRÉ LEBON"	22,000 ...	On or about 7th July.
MARSEILLE, via HAI PHONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, INDOU, BUEZ & PORT SAID...	"ANGERS"	15,000 ...	On or about 11th June.
	"AZAY LE RIDEAU"	16,000 ...	On or about 27th June.

COMMERCIAL LINE

SHANGHAI, PUKOW, HANKOW & TAKOU.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc. apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

Telephone 744.

A. JOBAED,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers moving goods & passengers for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Power in cabins, stoves and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIKONG	Capt. W. C. Farnham	Tuesday,	12th June, at 1 p.m.
HAIKONG	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Friday,	15th June, at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Baker Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & CO
General Managers.**YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA**
(THE YAMASHITA S.S. CO., LTD.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hokow & Pakhoi

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office,
No. 27, Bonham Street, West
Tel. No. 155.S. MITARAI,
Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building
Tel. No. 140.**P. & O., British India**
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORISSA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SIGILLIA"	8,700	13th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,100	21st June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	5th July	do.
"SOUTHAN"	7,000	19th July	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMAIA"	9,000	19th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,650	16th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,024	30th Aug.	do.
"NOVARA"	6,850	13th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	27th Sept.	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	8,387	11th Oct.	do.
"DONGOLA"	8,056	25th Oct.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,000	8th Nov.	do.
"NAGOYA"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	6,349	10th June, 3 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th July	(Manila, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections with the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers from Australia to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and San Francisco, etc., or per The New Zealand S.S. Co.'s vessels to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ARAFURA"	6,000	11th June	Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMAIA"	9,000	18th June	Shanghai & Japan.
"SOUTHAN"	7,000	1st July	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in the service of their P. & O. Taktika Steamers to Colombo.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
11, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.**O. S. K.****SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES—

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.

"ATLAS MARU" Monday, 19th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DUBAI, 15th June.

JAPAN, via HAIPHONG & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" Tuesday, 13th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"INDUS MARU" Saturday, 10th June.

DELHI & "BUBHO MARU" via HAIPHONG & SINGAPORE.

"BOHNEO MARU" Sunday, 2nd July.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"VICTORIA" Friday, 9th June.

VIA DUBAI—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS, U.A. & CANADA.

"HAWAII MARU" Thursday, 8th June.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco.

"HUNKO MARU" Monday, 19th June.

NAU ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"BOHNEO MARU" Friday, 9th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

"ABDUN MARU" Sunday, 11th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAIJO MARU" Every Sunday, Noon.

TARAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SOSHI MARU" Thursday, 15th June.

Tel. No. 4080. Y. YASUDA, Manager.

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Regular sailings to Boston and New York by fast freight steamers.

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For AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th June, D.L.
For SOERABAYA	"TAIKOOYANYI"	On 8th June, 2 p.m.
For AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZEHOEN"	On 9th June, D.L.
For SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TRINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 10th June, 4 p.m.
For WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 11th June, noon.
For SHANGHAI	"SUIFANG"	On 13th June, 10 a.m.
For FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 13th June, noon.
For SWATOW & HANGKOK	"KANGSU"	On 13th June, noon.
For SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TRINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 15th June, 10 a.m.
For AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 15th June, 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER MAILS and CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"PERSEA MARU"	9,000	June 15th.
"TAITO MARU"	12,000	June 21st.
"SHIBUKI MARU"	12,000	July 5th.
"TENYO MARU"	...	July 12th.
"KOREA MARU"	...	July 20th.
"SHINYO MARU"	...	Aug. 14th.

Calling at Otaru.

2. Calling at Keelung.

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VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARIICA & IQUIQUE.

TERMINI BY TRANS-ANDINEA ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"BAKUO MARU"	...	June 28th.
"GINYO MARU"	...	Aug. 28th.
"ANYO MARU"	...	October 9th.

Omit Manila.

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King's Building Tel. No. 274 & 75.

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SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO
S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN"	...	June 20th	July 18th.
S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	...	July 5th	July 27th.
S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON"	...	July 20th	Aug. 17th.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight only.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

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Sailings from Hongkong. Sailings from Manila. Arrives San Francisco.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO
S.S. "PRESIDENT HARRISON"	...	July 11th	Aug. 5th.
S.S. "PRESIDENT HARRISON"	...	Sept. 12th	Oct. 7th.
S.S. "PRESIDENT HAYES"	...	Oct. 6th	Oct. 10th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—
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Sailing (Subject to Alteration).

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"TAITIAN"	About 15th July.	About 20th July.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australia, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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